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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Lake, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M.				
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
*23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9021
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,696	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
CAMBODGE	4,143	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,696	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June "
DUMBEA	5,696	Boyer	17th July "

For further Particulars apply to—
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Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd April	5th May.
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	7th May	19th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	14th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 4th May	9 a.m.	P. D. & G.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 30th Apr.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 1st May	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WARONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 4th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomere, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
27th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Daboevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4296	F. Barkovich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Port, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne	N.R. 5,124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hair	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Kelso	6,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	Sbafto Abrey	6,300	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 335
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 573
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 645
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
GOUVERNEUR	3400	Burmeister	27th April.
*KAISER	2800	von. Heidt	8th May.
†PRAESIDENT	3400	Muhlhauer	18th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
†Will call at Seychelles.

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
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Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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Ipoh (Perak).		

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penglien (Makden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Saraevski	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, PORT, BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*,

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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BATAVIA.	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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SEASONABLE NOVELTIES AND SPECIALITIES
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MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

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Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
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Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
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Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

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Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

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2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz.: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sarneeys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread in Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence may be sent between India and the Mohmand Field Force :—

FROM INDIA TO THE MOHMAND FIELD FORCE.

MODE OF ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be Addressed as follows :—

A. B.,
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department,
Brigade of Column,
Mohmand Field Force.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department of the person addressed. It is of special importance that the Brigade or Column with which the addressee is serving should be entered in all cases. It should be noted that no parcels will be delivered through field post offices.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered Letters, Postcards, Newspapers and Book-packets (private and service) may be Posted in India for delivery in the field.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N. B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding on Field Service should warn the Troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for the fully prepaying the Postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Articles of the letter Mail will be delivered through orderlies.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE, VALUE-PAYABLE POST, OR MOFEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered or insured, for despatch from India to the field. No article can be accepted for despatch to the field by value-payable Post. Money Orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, postcards, and book-packets may be posted to addresses in India or places abroad. Prepayment of postage is optional, but if postage is not fully prepaid, the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the usual rules. No registered or insured letters, no parcels, and no value-payable articles can be posted.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Savings bank deposits will be received from all British and Native soldiers and from public and private followers on field service at field post offices for credit, free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at field post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field Post Offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Only unregistered Letters, Postcards, Newspapers, and Book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, Post-cards, and Packets can be sent from India to the Field at official rates of Postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Parcels cannot be sent from the field to India, or vice versa, but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service Parcels cannot be sent between Field Offices. Other Official articles can be sent between Field Offices free of all postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage Stamps including post-cards and embossed envelopes, both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any field post office.

Officers Commanding British Regiments and Batteries are recommended to provide themselves with a sufficient stock of one anna soldiers' Envelopes, which are not sold at Post Offices, and to replenish the stock from time to time through the Treasure Chest Officer.

W. MAXWELL,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, the 25th April, 1908.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School, on WEDNESDAY, April 29th, at 6-0 P. M. Sir WALTER C. HUGHES, C. I. E., will preside.

The adoption of the Report will be moved by the Revd. Cannon J. Taylor.

The attendance of all Friends and Well-wishers of the Society is invited.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for public information that a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of approved candidates for admission of Probationary Assistant Commissioners into the Mysore Civil Service during the year 1908, will be held in the Public Offices, Bangalore, on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1908, and the following days. Applications for admission to the examination should be sent to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore, so as to reach him on or before the 18th June, 1908. Copies of the rules and application forms can be had from the Office of the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore, or the Office of the Inspector General of Education, Bangalore.

For other particulars see Part I. of the "Mysore Gazette," dated the 9th, 16th and 23rd April, 1908.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
DATED, BANGALORE, 25TH APRIL, 1908.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 1-8 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1907, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 4th May, 1908, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., on Saturdays and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on other week days to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 13th April, 1908, on production of their Share Certificates.

J. BLACK,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY, 25TH APRIL, 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to One P.M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1908, for the CONSTRUCTION of CHAUKIES for the Drainage Inspectors at Bapty and Churney Roads.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 753 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deductions at the rate of 5 (five) per cent. to make the total deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M.Inst.C.E., M.I. Mech.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 27TH APRIL, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ENGINEERING TECHNICAL Etc.

	Rs. a.
Leather Industries Laboratory Book of Analytical and Experimental Methods. By H. R. Procter, F. I. C., F. C. S.	15 12
Works' Manager's Hand-book of Modern Rules, Tables and Data. By Walter S. Hutton. With upwards of 170 Illustrations	11 4
Precious Stones. By W. Goodchild, M. B., Ch. B.	5 4
Verbal Questions and Answers, Given at Board of Trade Examinations for Engineers. With 32 Illustrations	2 3
Useful Hints and Tibs for Automobilists. From the autocar	2 3
Scamping Tricks. Odd Knowledge occasionally practised upon Public Works. By John Newman, Assoc, M. Inst. C. E.	1 12
Motors and Motoring. By Henry J. Spooner, C. E.	0 14
Practical Motor Car Repairing. By Eric W. Walford	0 14
Ransome's Motor Cycling. By G. C. Ransome...	0 14

EASTERN AND ORIENTAL.

Indian Trees. An Account of Trees, Shrubs, Woody Climbers, Bamboos and Palms indigenous or commonly cultivated in the British Indian Empire. By Dietrich Brandis, K. C. I. E., assisted by Indian Foresters ...	14 0
Two Dianas in Somaliland. The Record of a shooting trip. By Agnes Herbert. With 25 Illustrations reproduced from photographs ...	10 15
The Book of Ceylon. Being a Guide to its Railway System and an account of its varied attractions for the Visitor and Tourist. By Henry W. Cave, M. A. (Oxon), F. R. G. S ...	10 8
Manual of Coloquial Arabic. By Revd. Anton Tien, Ph. D., M. R. A. S.	5 10
Indian Folk Tales. Being Side lights on village life in Bilaspore, Central Provinces. By E. M. Gordon	2 10
The Russo-Japanese War on Land. A brief account of Strategy and Grand Tactics of the War. By Capt. F. R. Sedgwick	3 1

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ARTICLES,

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Will appear shortly in the

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The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
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Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Joens,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

To commence in the

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of May 8th.

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BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
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MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Binthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs and it is still going strong of all parts. J. B. Gardiner 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercia Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 466, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BEST EVAPORTED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, APRICOTS and PEACHES at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Cider at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOW to ECONOMISE.—Reduce your Gharry hire by investing in a Bicycle. HILL SAWYER and Co., Medows Street, have received a large consignment of BRITISH BUILT CYCLES which they offer for Rs. 90. Address, Medows Street, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR.—Panchgani, Mahableshwar Line. Apply BAPOO SHRIKAR, Head Office at Wai.

TO LET.—For 6 months, or 18 months, UNFURNISHED BUNGALOW, off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to E. SCASPA, Australian Lloyd's S. N. Co

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11,6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 15 per annum inclusive of postage.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906

PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Premiums.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	66 13	48 6	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chowk in No. 6. Fort, Cash Parsi Merchants and Share Brokers respectfully invited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36; per bottle, Rs. 3. (OLD SCOTCH)

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 21; per bottle, Rs. 1-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH)

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36; per bottle, Rs. 3. (7 YEARS' OLD)

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street, and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. **WHISKEY**

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. the King.

BANK OF BOMBAY, SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

nd beware of worthless imitations and substitute

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER," LONDON.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. *Twice or Once a week.*—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

SEVERAL qualified TELEGRAPH INSPECTORS, and some PROBATIONERS to learn the work of Telegraph Inspectors. For further particulars apply to

THE TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENT,
B. B. & C. I. Railway,
Bulsar.

WANTED.

FOR an up-country Mill energetic EUROPEAN SPINNER and CARDER. Young unmarried man preferred. Liberal terms to the right man. Apply to Box No. 968, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE as a going concern, ÆRATED WATER FACTORY, with complete Machinery and Accessories. For further particulars apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

CROWDER'S
RELIANCE BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
18-ply, 400 lbs. pressure.
Sizes :—2", 2½", 3."

BEST AND CHEAPEST
Obtainable only from
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

LADIES' DRESS MAKING

IS
Under the supervision of an able CUTTER of Thirty years' experience.
DRESSES MADE
within the shortest notice.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

NOW READY.

HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.

A Pamphlet on the unrest in India.
Price 12 annas.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
(COPY-RIGHTED BY R. M. CRAWFORD.)
AND
WILL BE READY, on 1st May next.
Pamphlet on "THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY." 1st Vol.
Pamphlet on SUMMARY of opinions on the same. 2nd Vol.
Price 12 annas each. (Not to be sold separately.)
Also, a MAP ILLUSTRATING the above of the Island of Bombay and part of the Island of Salsette.
Price 2 Rupees if sold alone—or if sold with Pamphlets, Rs. 3-4.
BY ARTHUR, CRAWFORD C. M. G.
(Copyrighted by R. M. Crawford.)

SOLE AGENTS:
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
Medowstreet, Fort, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c.,

Consumption Can be Cured

Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, who has Discovered a Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

At last a positive cure for Consumption has been found. A wonderful specific has been produced, which destroys the tubercle bacilli—the germs of Consumption—without injury to even the most delicate constitution. This remarkable discovery has already been tested in numberless cases with such marvellous success that Consumption can no longer be considered an incurable disease. Consumption in its far-advanced stages, aggravated cases of bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh have been quickly cured by this new treatment even after change of climate and the use of Emulsions and all the usual remedies brought no relief whatever.

In order to place his treatment in the hands of every sufferer, both rich and poor, the discoverer has organised a distributing company. Through this company he has arranged to supply a generous

Free Trial Treatment

of his discovery to those having Consumption or any allied complaint. If you have Consumption or its symptoms, do not hesitate but send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 330), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. By return of post you will receive the free trial, together with full instructions for the scientific treatment and cure of Consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption; if you have bronchitis, asthma, chronic catarrh, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write at once for the free trial treatment. Prove for yourself that this new discovery is no mere Emulsion, tonic, or flesh producer, but a wonderful cure for Consumption in all its varied forms.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chapsor windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin **Icilma Natural Water.** Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

'PAISLEY' 'FLOUR'

(TRADE MARK)

The sure Raising Powder

mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour **makes the Best Cake Flour.** It makes light, digestible cakes at little cost. The large-sized tin contains sufficient "Paisley Flour" for half a stone of ordinary flour.

Recipes in every tin.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, feel on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose will be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their popularity. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, PUNTHAM STORE, HASLEMERE.

SWAN

GOLD & Co.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Registered Trade Mark

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES

ARE THE

CHEAPEST AND **BEST IN THE MARKET.**

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Also Makers of No 73 Brass Butts.

No. 602.

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are peculiarly marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

THEY ARE HERE.

THE SNOW-FLAKE MINSTREL AND VARIETY ENTERTAINERS.

DON'T MISS THEM

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT, AT THE BYCULLA SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Commencing at 9 30 p.m. sharp.

Proceeds to be given on behalf of Christ Church Organ Fund.

ADMISSION, Re. 1 only.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ben Vranckie, 2,554 tons, Captain R. Findlay, will sail to-day for Mormugao, in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,111 tons, Captain W. W. Greenhorn, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer, Neidenfels, 3,417 tons, Captain W. Rode, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Abbotsford, 2,351 tons, Captain W Croggie, sailed on the 27th instant for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur, 2,120 tons, Captain C. Bermeister, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 140 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain C. Bermeister, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Fairport, 2,433 tons, Captain G Graig, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain W. Fry, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, via Coast ports, with general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Leask and infant, Mr. McEachan, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Levanson, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. McCullan, Mr. Gellatly; and 11 decks passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi, etc., with a general cargo, 31 cases opium and the following passengers:—Consul-General and Mrs. Barnham, Mrs. Livingstone and 2 children, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burnside, Major Finch, 2 natives, and 166 deck passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mazaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T. L. Molony, F.R.G.S., arrived, in harbour on Sunday, from Jedah, with a general cargo and specie and 76 deck passengers.

THE steamer Fitzclarence, 2,589 tons, Captain W G. McLanna, arrived in habour on Sunday, from New Casstle (N. S. W.), with a cargo of coal.

THE B.I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons Captain F. Chappel, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, &c., with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 250 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.'s steamer Vorwaerts, 3,727 tons, Captain B. Bednarz, sailed yesterday for Trieste, via Karáchi, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing .....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith...R Navy
H M S Redbreast ...Lt-Comdr W Hose .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder.....R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge...Capt S D Vale .....R I Marine
H M S Hightflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Surprise.....Lt-Comdr Banal .....French Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 27.

Ahmadi .....1640 Hughes.....B & P S Co
Ardamount ...2248 McDowall .....R A Willis
Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill.....B & P S N Co
Beme.....1899 Taylor .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Badree .....1439 Lloyd .....H A Hassum
Bulimba .....1607 Sewell .....M M & Co
Clan Forbes...2589 Becket .....F M & Co
Caithness ...3222 Taylor .....W & A G & Co
Franbdale ...3100 Kiddi.....T M & Co
Fitzclarence...2589 McLannan .....
Frankly .....3617 Yell .....W & A G Co
Hartport .....2503 Holman .....M M & Co
Islami .....1604 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Kirly Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kasara.....505 Chappell .....M M & Co
Kola .....570 Cole .....P Gulf .....M M & Co
Loch Tay.....3416 Stephen .....W & A G Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry .....M M & Co
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Musat
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Oriental .....3085 Palmer ... Aden...1-5 P & O S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Trafalgar.....2730 Knagg.....K Nixon & Co
Umblali .....2143 Richards .....R A Willis
Warora .....2553 Shepbard .....N F M M & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—APRIL 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Cap.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macintosh.	3043	Leunoso	Dunkirk	3-5	F M & Co
F Canara	3889	Kerr	K'chi	30-4	M M & Co
M Fultala	2701	Allen	Repairing		M M & Co
N Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	29-4	P & O Co
Q Moraffari	1287	Molony	Jed'ah	2-5	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri ..... 553 Walliji...B'nagar...28-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati..... 443 Ahmed...K'chi...28-4 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Cy of Benares 4200 Morrison, K'chi, 30-4 K N & Co
3 Senator 3048 Atkinson ...Havre...5-5 K Nixon & Co
4 Reichenfels 2834 Poffhart...Hamburg 3-5 Glde & Co
6 Chupra ..3954 England..Antwerp....28-4 M M & Co
8 Koerber 4164... Foresti...Trieste...1-5 A L S N Co
9 Gutenfels...3551 Diedri haen K'chi 2-5 Glade & Co
10&11 Arcadia 3534 Valentine, Shanghai 12-5 P & O Co
12 City of Glasgow 4412 Greenhorn L'pol 28-4 K N & Co
15 Gorjistan .....2900 Scott Genoa ...3-5 M M & Co
16 Kaiser.....1718 Holdt ...Z'bar ...8-5 A Strandeo

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Kola s	Cole	Busreh, Apr 18
	Mozaffari s	Molony.....	Jedah, Apr 12
	Fitzclarence s.....	McLannan ...	N'Castle, Mar 23
27	Lalpoora s	Fry	Calcutta, Mar 21

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Bulimba s	Chappel	Persian Gulf, &c
	Vorwaerts s.....	Bednarz	Trieste, &c
	Abbotsford s	Croggie	Calcutta
	Orscolo s	Zennaro	Calcutta
	Helios s	Brunsguard ...	Tuticorin
	Neidenfels s.....	Rode.....	Calcutta
	Haidari s.....	Lorne	Mauritius
	Gouverneur s	Bermeister ...	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer City of Glasgow, Greenhorn, for Liverpool, &c.
" Ben Vrackie, Findlay, for Mormugoa.
" Fairport, Graig, for Calcutta.

The steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c., began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
14	Nonsuch	Calcutta
21	Schonfels	Antwerp
23	Clan Macfarlane	Coast
24	Clan Gordon	Liverpool

DAILY EXPORTS—April 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—153 bales wool, B Hurbham; 86 bales wool and hair, A H Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

Umhlali s—2,100 cwts myrabollams, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 10,400 cwts cottonseeds, A Khimjee; 70 bales hemp, R Mancherji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Benares s—20 bales hemp and 30 bales aloe fibre, T Purshotom and Co.

City of Glasgow s—2,410 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Gorgistan s—650 cwts casterseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—75 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 40 bales cotton waste and fly, K Visram and Co; 4 bales twist, Mehta Sampat and Co; 504 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 507 cwts myrabollams crushed, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintosh s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 tons manganese ore, S Smid and Co.; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 55 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—930 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 165 bales cotton, R Reeve and Co; 150 bales hemp, 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 70 bales twist, G A Beghie and Co; 1 pot rosavit, Baner Krause; 100 cwts cashewnut, R Jeewandas and Co; 200 cwts gum, P. Jethabhoy; 1,575 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 7,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 34 cwts guts, Glade and Co; 1,200 cwts bone senews, 2,000 cwts bonemeals, Croft Mody and Co; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 80 bales hemp, F Khoobchund, 5,562 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersy, 19 cases bristles, M Sulzer and Co; 141 cases twist, W and A Graham and Co; 330 bales cotton-fly, C Heeejee and Co; 40 bales hemp, R Mancherji, 110 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co.

Gorjistan s—36 bales hemps, 499 cwts myrabollams, E Oomessey, 506 cwts myrabollams crushed H, Govindji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Umblali s—2,200 tons manganese ore, R A Willes.

FOR HAVRE.

Senator s—5,089 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—27 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co; 51 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn; 170 bales cotton; Ralli Bros; 1 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—10 bales twist, Gorio and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Senator s—600 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—330 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 220 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—31 chests opium, P. and O. Co; 10 chests opium, E Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, M B Kaisha, 401 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—62 bales twist; M B Kaisha; 153 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 300 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 168 chests opium, A E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha, 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 30 bundles coirmatting, M M Essabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 7th March, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,601, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 75. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th March, 1908, were Rs. 59,318 being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 8,392.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PROCTER—April 26, at Norheim, Chislehurst, the wife of H. E. E. Procter, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FERNANDES—April 27, at the residence of his brother-in-law Mr. J. L. Britto, Nawab's Bungalow, Nesbit Lane, Mr. J. V. Fernandes, Government Contractor, Dockyard, aged 45 years. Funeral leaves at 5 p. m. (S. T.) arriving at Sewree Cemetery at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.). Friends and relatives please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STOCKLEY—April 20, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Hugh R. Stockley, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

TEED—April 16, at Simla, the wife of Captain A. S. H. Teed, 14th Lancers, of a son.

DOUGLASS—April 22, at Coonoor, the wife of W. W. Gerald Douglass, B. E., B. A., Punjab Irrigation, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BISCOE—TISDALL—April 12, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Revd. J. G. Symes, Hugh Vincent Biscoe, Indian Political Department, only son of General W. W. Biscoe, C.B., to Dorothy Eva, only daughter of C. J. Tisdall, District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CRAPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED

Always in Stock

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITTIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 9-54m., 10-7a. Low water, 3-39m., 3-46a.

Excelsior Cinematrograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3-1m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, April 29.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Anthropological Society of Bombay, monthly meeting, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 10-44m., 10-48a. Low water, 4-18m. 4-35a.

Thursday, April 30.—Alcock Ashdown and Co., opposite Victoria Docks, 4-30 p. m. Badham Pile and Co., Rampart Row, 6 p. m. Bombay High Court, Appelate Side, vacation sitting. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 11-29m. 11-28a. Low water 4-54m., 5-20a.

Friday, May 1.—Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-11a. Low water, 5-28m., 6-2a.

Saturday, May 2.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Annual meeting, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Albert Hall, Waudby Road, 5-25 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-5m., 0-51a. Low water, 6-1m., 6-42a.

Sunday, May 3.—2nd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-41m. 1-30a. Low water, 6-34m., 7-21a.

Monday, May 4.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h, 2m., High water, 1-16m., 2-9a. Low water 7-7m., 6-0a.

Look up and not down,
Look forward and not back,
Look out and not in,
And lend a hand.

DROWNED IN WELL.—Shini (3), a Hindu girl, was playing near an unprotected well on the Tardeo Road, on Sunday, when she accidentally fell into it and was drowned.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dang, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day:—

Overture.....	The Merry Monarch...Herold
Serenade.....	Moonlight .....Neil Moret
Selection.....	The Orchid.....Monckton
Waltz	Wedding of the Winds. J Hall
Selection.....	Veronique .....Messager
Entr' Acte	Fanello .....Gaggs

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion, *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd proximo. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 3rd idem.

MR. KASHISHANKAR'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day by Mr. Kashishankar Mulshankar of Baroda. The topic selected for the evening is "The advantages of Commerce." Mr. Jehangir Petit's Prize of Rs 100 in connection with the Mandali will be given to the lecturer at the close of the lecture which, as usual, is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

ST. ANNE'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On Sunday morning at the National Church of St. Francis Xavier, Burrows Lane, Dabul, the Rev. Fr. C. Dias, Director of St. Anne's Temperance Society, said a mass for the benefit of the members of the Society and preached an impressive sermon on Temperance to a crowded congregation. After this a general meeting of the members of the Society was held in the Parochial House, the Rev. Fr. C. Dias, with Lieut-Colonel P. W. O'Gorman, M. D., I.M.S., presided. There were also present the Very Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, the Rev. Fr. A. F. DeSouza, the Rev. Frs. J. G. F. e'Candes, L. E. Ribeiro, Manuel A Fernandes and members of the Working Committee of the Dabul Branch. In opening the proceedings the Rev. Fr. Dias introduced Lieut. Colonel P. W. O'Gorman to the gathering. Addresses of welcome were read first to Lieut. Colonel O'Gorman and then to Rev. Fr. Dias. During the meeting the Director announced that the Depot of the Society had been permanently transferred from Rajkot to Bombay and all applications for diplomas, medals, &c., and Temperance Literature were to be made to the Manager, St. Anne's Temperance Society's Depot, Princess Street. (Kalbadevi.) He mentioned that better arrangements had been made for conducting the Temperance Magazine, the monthly organ of the Society and that the Editorial address would in future be Parochial House Burrows Lane, Dabul, Bombay, the Manager's address being the same as before: 43, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. At the conclusion, the members of the Committee were photographed in a group.

A FAREWELL MEETING.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Holland and Moss, Ld., to bid farewell to the Manager, Mr. E. Pate, who is leaving for England. Mr. Purshotam Cooverji presided. The address to Mr. Pate, which was read in English by Mr. Byramji Limji and in Guzerati by Mr. Chatur-bhuj Morarji, among other things stated that the love and regard which he had won by his suavity and just treatment would not be easily forgotten and that they earnestly hoped to meet him again on these shores hail and hearty after the enjoyment of a well-earned holiday. Mr. Pate was then presented with a flower vase and other handsome presents. Mr. Framroze Sorabji Vakil read another address to Mr. Pate on behalf of the Sundry and Fancy departments. Mr. Pate in replying to the addresses thanked those present for their kindness to him and said that whatever success he had achieved during the past two years as Manager of the Firm was due to the co-operation of merchants dealing with them. He hoped that during his absence they would work with Mr. Chattle, the new Manager, as cordially as they had done with him. Mr. Chattle then spoke a few words and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th April.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 7th April intimating that Government have no objection to offer to the Budget Estimate for the year submitted by the Board.

Resolution—Recorded.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 21st January sanctioning the continuance of the special allowances to the permanent staff of the Trust to 31st March.

Submitted note by the Acting Secretary, dated 7th April, regarding the continuance of the special allowances, provision for which has been made in the Budget, 1908-09.

Resolution—The payment of the special allowances may be continued to the 30th September 1908, or until the issue of the orders of Government on this subject, on receipt of which the matter will be reconsidered.

The following is the pilotage statement:—

	For week ending 10th April 1908.	Total from 1st to 10th April 1908	For week ending 10th April 1907.	Total from 1st to 10th April 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	20	28	26	38
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	19	29	33	46
Vessels transported	8	14	26	37
Vessels attended to	2	4	1	2
Vessels warped	...	...	3	3

THE NEW FIELD MARSHAL.

Early next month General Lord Grenfell will bring his long military career to an end, says the "United Service Gazette," when he hands over the Irish Command to General Neville Lyttelton, and goes on the Retired List, owing to reaching the age for retirement. Lord Grenfell, is chiefly remembered for the good work he did when organising the Egyptian Army, of which he was Sirdar for some years. His successor, by the way, was Lord Kitchener. When the South African War broke out it was a matter of considerable surprise to many good judges that Lord Grenfell was not one of the first to be sent to the front.

In this connection, a story is told to the effect that on one occasion, an officer, who held a very important position at the War Office during the early stages of the Boer War, was asked why Grenfell was not recalled from Malta and given a command in the field. "My dear chap," was the reply, "the truth of the matter is that he was completely forgotten, or he would have been one of the first to be sent out." On leaving the Army Lord Grenfell proposes to settle down at his house near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, and will probably spend most of his time writing the story of his life.

LABOUR ON THE RAND.

The Mining Industry Commission's report just issued recommends:—

1. The gradual stoppage of the importation of Portuguese natives. It is of opinion that there is no essential difference between the importation of Chinese and of Portuguese natives, both being equally undesirable.

2. The abolition of the Pass Law, because that would make it impossible to enforce native contracts and native recruiting would stop.

3. Legislation compelling the employment of one white miner for each machine drill.

4. An eight hours day.

5. The taxation of unworked claims, no claim being considered "worked" unless a definite number of whites are employed on it.

6. Stricter measures to stop the illicit gold buying which prevails to a great extent.

The opinion is expressed that the adoption of these recommendations would mean in the long run that natives would be entirely excluded from the mines.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th April.

162—Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday the 28th instant near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

In North-East India the area of rainfall has moved eastward; rain has been nearly general in Assam, while only a few falls have occurred in Eastern Bengal.

The disturbance in Upper India has disappeared after giving a few thunderstorms along the West Himalayas; but a fresh depression has shown over Sind and may cause duststorms in North-West India.

Burma.—Lashio reports a light fall of rain; skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

North-East India and Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam. A few falls have occurred elsewhere, the principal amounts being Dibrugarh and Sibsagar, three-quarters of an inch; Tezpur, one inch; Gauhati, three inches; Mymensingh, one inch; Chittagong, one and a half inch. Skies remain almost clear in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but elsewhere, moderately to heavily clouded. Air is damper than usual in the North-Eastern Districts; temperature has risen but is now nearly normal.

United Provinces, Central India, and Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud; humidity is generally below the average; temperature is normal.

North-West India.—Simla had a light thundershower; light cloud appeared in Baluchistan, Lower Sind and Rajputana, but skies are almost cleared in the extreme North; moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average; temperature is normal.

Peninsular.—Skies are almost cleared; humidity is below the average in the Deccan and South-Eastern Districts; temperature is normal throughout the Division.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Eastern Bengal and Assam. A few falls are likely in South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 27th April 1908 was 29·861 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire.....	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat.....	...	...	...	...
Multan.....	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	88·9	62·1	...	10·43
Lahore	...	...	...	...
Sirsa.....	102·3	71·1	...	0·75
Ambala	100·0	69·0	...	2·80
Delhi	103·7	80·2	...	2·24
Agra.....	103·0	75·0	...	1·35
Mainpuri.....	106·8	78·8	...	?
Jhansi	106·2	82·1	...	1·64
Cawnpore	106·9	78·0	...	0·86
Allahabad	108·1	74·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	92·9	76·7	...	0·85
Ajmer	99·9	78·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	102·2	71·1	...	0·97
Kotah	103·5	83·6	...	0·47
Bhuj.....	103·1	73·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	86·8	77·2	...	0·11
Veraval	84·7	74·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	102·9	68·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para.....	108·7	73·5	...	0·08
Surat	99·1	76·6	...	0·32
Ahmedabad.....	105·1	74·2	...	0·10
Deesa	105·3	71·4	...	0·31
Neemuch.....	101·0	74·7	...	0·24
Indore	98·1	73·6	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	104·5	72·8	...	1·96
Saugor.....	101·1	75·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	105·6	72·9	...	1·34
Khandwa.....	103·7	77·1	...	1·44
Akola	107·7	76·1	...	1·01
Amraoti	107·8	72·3	...	2·72
Nagpur.....	109·6	77·1	...	2·10
Chauda	111·5	76·5	...	1·65
Rajpur	108·7	74·4	...	2·83
Bombay	89·2	77·9	...	0·22
Ratnagiri.....	91·3	76·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	90·0	79·2	...	0·20
Karwar	90·3	77·0	...	3·08
Malegaon.....	103·4	72·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	103·9	67·0	...	0·28
Poona	98·0	65·3	...	0·90
Sholapur	108·3	73·9	...	0·20
Bijapur	105·2	73·2	...	0·90
Belgaum	96·3	64·6	...	0·76
Aurangabad.....	105·7	71·7	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	110·6	81·2	...	2·15
Hyderabad	108·3	80·7	...	1·15
Mangalore	92·2	81·9	...	1·38
Calicut.....	93·4	81·1	0·01	13·13
Cochin	90·8	79·7	0·02	20·59
Colombo	90·5	82·5	1·01	39·23
Masulipatam	?	78·1	...	6·66
Bellary	107·0	78·3	...	2·46
Cuddapah	109·2	86·6	0·00	5·69
Madras.....	109·5	83·5	...	23·24
Bangalore	94·3	71·3	...	6·18
Coimbatore	93·4	75·3	...	10·99
Trichinopoly	105·1	83·8	...	13·96
Negapatam	101·9	82·0	...	32·08

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear and the humidity has generally increased and is normal except at Ambala where it is above, and at Delhi where it is below the average. Ambala and Sirsa have calms while winds are north-easterly at Rawalpindi and westerly at Delhi. Temperature conditions are normal.

United Provinces.—No cloud is reported. The air contains the average quantity of moisture at Agra and Mainpuri but elsewhere continues drier than usual. The direction of air movement is south-westerly at Jhansi and Agra, and westerly or north-westerly elsewhere. Maximum and minimum temperatures are normal.

Consumption Can be Cured

Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, who has Discovered a Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

At last a positive cure for Consumption has been found. A wonderful specific has been produced, which destroys the tubercle bacilli—the germs of Consumption—without injury to even the most delicate constitution. This remarkable discovery has already been tested in numberless cases with such marvellous success that Consumption can no longer be considered an incurable disease. Consumption in its far-advanced stages, aggravated cases of bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh have been quickly cured by this new treatment even after change of climate and the use of Emulsions and all the usual remedies brought no relief whatever.

In order to place his treatment in the hands of every sufferer, both rich and poor, the discoverer has organised a distributing company. Through this company he has arranged to supply a generous

Free Trial Treatment

of his discovery to those having Consumption or any allied complaint. If you have Consumption or its symptoms, do not hesitate but send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 330), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. By return of post you will receive the free trial, together with full instructions for the scientific treatment and cure of Consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption; if you have bronchitis, asthma, chronic catarrh, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write at once for the free trial treatment. Prove for yourself that this new discovery is no mere Emulsion, tonic, or flesh producer, but a wonderful cure for Consumption in all its varied forms.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin **Icilma Natural Water.** Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

'PAISLEY' FLOUR'

(TRADE MARK)

The sure Raising Powder

mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour **makes the Best Cake Flour.** It makes light, digestible cakes at little cost. The large-sized tin contains sufficient "Paisley Flour" for half a stone of ordinary flour.

Recipes in every tin.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose can be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their large sales. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/9 from the Sole Depot, Martin's Pill Chemists, Peterborough.

SWAN

Registered Trade Mark

GOLD & Co.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Also Makers of No 73 Bolt Button.

No. 603.

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are peculiarly marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvelous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

THEY ARE HERE.

THE SNOW-FLAKE MINSTREL AND VARIETY ENTERTAINERS.

DON'T MISS THEM

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT, AT THE BYCULLA SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Commencing at 9 30 p.m. sharp.

Proceeds to be given on behalf of Christ Church Organ Fund.

ADMISSION, Re. 1 only.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ben Vranckie, 2,554 tons, Captain R. Findlay, will sail to-day for Mormugao, in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,111 tons, Captain W. W. Greenhorn, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer, Neidenfels, 3,417 tons, Captain W. Rode, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Abbotsford, 2,351 tons, Captain W Croggie, sailed on the 27th instant for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur, 2,120 tons, Captain C. Bermeister, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 140 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Haidari, 1,502 tons, Captain C. Bermeister, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Fairport, 2,433 tons, Captain G Graig, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain W. Fry, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, via Coast ports, with general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Leask and infant, Mr. McEachan, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Levanson, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. McCullan, Mr. Gellatly; and 11 decks passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi, etc., with a general cargo, 31 cases opium and the following passengers:—Consul-General and Mrs. Barnham, Mrs. Livingstone and 2 children, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burnside, Major Finch, 2 natives, and 166 deck passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mazaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T. L. Molony, F.R.G.S., arrived, in harbour on Sunday, from Jedah, with a general cargo and specie and 76 deck passengers.

THE steamer Fitzclarence, 2,589 tons, Captain W G. McLanna, arrived in habour on Sunday, from New Casstle (N. S. W.), with a cargo of coal.

THE B.I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons Captain F. Chappel, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, &c., with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 250 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.'s steamer Vorwærts, 3,727 tons, Captain B. Bednarz, sailed yesterday for Trieste, via Karáchi, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith... R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt-Comdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder..... R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale ..... R I Marine
H M S Highflyer	Capt Hickly ..... R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Surprise	Lt-Comdr Banal ..... French Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 27.

Ahmadi 1640	Hughes	B & P S Co
Ardamount ... 2248	McDowall	R A Willis
Alavi 2324	Friam-Hill	B & P S N Co
Beme 1899	Taylor	Shaw Wallace & Co
Budree 1439	Lloyd	H A Hassum
Bulimba 1607	Sewell	M M & Co
Clan Forbes... 2589	Becket	F M & Co
Caithness ... 2222	Taylor	W & A G & Co
Fran'dale ... 3100	Kiddi	T M & Co
Fitzclarence... 2589	McLannan	.....
Frankly 3617	Yell	W & A G Co
Hartport 2503	Holman	M M & Co
Islami 1604	Newby	B & P S N Co
Kirly Bank ... 2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kasara 505	Chappell	M M & Co
Kola 570	Cole	P Gulf ..... M M & Co
Loch Tay 3416	Stephen	W & A G Co
Lalpoora 2124	Fry	M M & Co
Monsori 1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178	Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Peninsular ... 3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Oriental 3083	Palmer	Aden ... 1-5 P & O S N Co
Shah Ameer... 1921	Ledbetter	A. H. Hassum
Trafalgar 2730	Kmagg	K Nixon & Co
Umblali 2143	Richards	R A Willis
Warora 2553	Shephard	N F M M & Co
Xima 146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—APRIL 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Cap.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macintosh	3043	Leuneoo	Dunkirk	3-5	F M & Co
F Canara	3889	Kerr	K'chi	30-4	M M & Co
M Fulbala	2701	Allen	Repairing		M M & Co
N Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	29 4	P & O Co
Q Moraffari	1287	Molony	Jeddah	2-5	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Walliji	B'nagar	28-4	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ahmed	K'chi	28-4	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Cy of Benares ..420	Morrison	K'chi, 30-4 K N & Co
3	Senator 3048	Atkinson	Havre...5-5 K Nixon & Co
4	Reichenfels 2834	Poffhart	Hamburg 3-5 Glde & Co
6	Chupra ..3954	England	Antwerp.... 28-4 M M & Co
8	Koerber 4164	...	Foresti ... Trieste.... 1-5 A L S N Co
9	Gutenfels...3551	Diedri haen	K'chi 2-5 Glade & Co
10&11	Arcadia 3534	Valentine	Shanghai 12-5 P & O Co
12	City of Glasgow 4412	Greenborn	L'pol 28-4 K N & Co
15	Gorjistan 2900	Scott	Genoa ...3-5 M M & Co
16	Kaiser..... 1718	Holdt	...Z'bar ...8-5 A Strandeo

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Kola s	Cole	Busreh, Apr 18
	Mozaffari s	Molony	Jedah, Apr 12
	Fitzclarence s.....	McLannan ...	N'Castle, Mar 21
27	Lalpoora s	Fry	Calcutta, Mar 21

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Bulimba s	Chappel	Persian Gulf, &c
	Vorwaerts s.....	Bednarz	Trieste, &c
	Abbotsford s	Croggie	Calcutta
	Orsolo s	Zennaro	Calcutta
	Helios s	Brunsguard ...	Tuticorin
	Neidenfels s.....	Rode.....	Calcutta
	Haidari s.....	Lorne	Mauritius
	Gouverneur s	Bermeister ...	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer City of Glasgow, Greenhorn, for Liverpool, &c.
" Ben Vrackie, Findlay, for Mormugoa.
" Fairport, Graig, for Calcutta.

The steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c., began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
14	Nonsuch	Calcutta
21	Schonfels	Antwerp
25	Clan Macfarlane	Coast
24	Clan Gordon	Liverpool

DAILY EXPORTS—April 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—153 bales wool, B Hurbham; 86 bales wool and hair, A H Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

Umblali s—2,100 cwts myrabollams, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 10,400 cwts cottonseeds, A Khimjee; 70 bales hemp, R Mancherji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Benares s—20 bales hemp and 30 bales aloe fibre, T Purshotom and Co.

City of Glasgow s—2,410 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Gorgistan s—650 cwts casterseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—75 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 40 bales cotton waste and fly, K Visram and Co; 4 bales twist, Mehta Sampat and Co; 504 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 507 cwts myrabollams crushed, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintosh s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 tons manganese ore, S Smid and Co.; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 55 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—930 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 165 bales cotton, R Reeve and Co; 150 bales hemp, 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 70 bales twist, G A Beghie and Co; 1 pot rosavit, Baner Krause; 100 cwts cashewnut, R Jeewandas and Co; 200 cwts gum, P. Jethabhoy; 1,575 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 7,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 34 cwts guts, Glade and Co; 1,200 cwts bone senews, 2,000 cwts bonemeals, Croft Mody and Co; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 80 bales hemp, F Khoobchund, 5,562 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersy, 19 cases bristles, M Sulzer and Co; 141 cases twist, W and A Graham and Co; 330 bales cotton-fly, C Heejee and Co; 40 bales hemp, R Mancherji, 110 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co.

Gorjistan s—36 bales hemps, 499 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey, 506 cwts myrabollams crushed H, Govindji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Umblali s—2,200 tons manganese ore, R A Willes.

FOR HAVRE.

Senator s—5,089 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—27 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co; 51 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn; 170 bales cotton; Ralli Bros; 1 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—10 bales twist, Gorio and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Senator s—600 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—330 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 220 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—31 chests opium, P. and O. Co; 10 chests opium, E Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, M B Kaisha, 401 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—52 bales twist; M B Kaisha; 153 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 300 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 168 chests opium, A E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha, 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 30 bundles coirmatting, M M Essabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 7th March, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,601, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 75. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th March, 1908, were Rs. 59,318 being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 8,392.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PROCTER—April 26, at Norheim, Chislehurst, the wife of H. E. E. Procter, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FERNANDES—April 27, at the residence of his brother-in-law Mr. J. L. Britto, Nawab's Bungalow, Nesbit Lane, Mr. J. V. Fernandes, Government Contractor, Dockyard, aged 45 years. Funeral leaves at 5 p. m. (S. T.) arriving at Sewree Cemetery at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.). Friends and relatives please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STOCKLEY—April 20, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Hugh R. Stockley, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

TEED—April 16, at Simla, the wife of Captain A. S. H. Teed, 14th Lancers, of a son.

DOUGLASS—April 22, at Coonoor, the wife of W. W. Gerald Douglass, B. E., B. A., Punjab Irrigation, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BISCOE—TISDALL—April 12, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Revd. J. G. Symes, Hugh Vincent Biscoe, Indian Political Department, only son of General W. W. Biscoe, C.B., to Dorothy Eva, only daughter of C. J. Tisdall, District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 9-54m., 10-7a. Low water, 3-39m., 3-46a.

Excelsior Cinematrograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade,

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3-1m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, April 29.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Anthropological Society of Bombay, monthly meeting, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 10-44m., 10-48a. Low water, 4-18m. 4-35a.

Thursday, April 30.—Alcock Ashdown and Co., opposite Victoria Docks, 4-30 p. m. Badham Pile and Co., Rampart Row, 6 p. m. Bombay High Court, Appelate Side, vacation sitting. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 11-29m. 11-28a. Low water 4-54m., 5-20a.

Friday, May 1.—Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-11a. Low water, 5-28m., 6-2a.

Saturday, May 2.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Annual meeting, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Albert Hall, Waudby Road, 5-25 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-5m., 0-51a. Low water, 6-1m., 6-42a.

Sunday, May 3.—2nd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-41m., 1-30a. Low water, 6-34m., 7-21a.

Monday, May 4.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h, 2m., High water, 1-16m., 2-9a. Low water 7-7m., 6-0a.

Look up and not down,
Look forward and not back,
Look out and not in,
And lend a hand.

DROWNED IN WELL.—Shini (3), a Hindu girl, was playing near an unprotected well on the Tardeo Road, on Sunday, when she accidentally fell into it and was drowned.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dang, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day:—

Overture	The Merry Monarch ... Herold
Serenade	Moonlight ..... Neil Moret
Selection	The Orchid ..... Monckton
Waltz	Wedding of the Winds. J Hall
Selection	Veronique ..... Messager
Entr' Acte	Fanello ..... Gaggs

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion, *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd proximo. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 3rd idem.

MR. KASHISHANKAR'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day by Mr. Kashishankar Mulshankar of Baroda. The topic selected for the evening is "The advantages of Commerce." Mr. Jehangir Petit's Prize of Rs 100 in connection with the Mandali will be given to the lecturer at the close of the lecture which, as usual, is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

ST. ANNE'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On Sunday morning at the National Church of St. Francis Xavier, Burrows Lane, Dabul, the Rev. Fr. C. Dias, Director of St. Anne's Temperance Society, said a mass for the benefit of the members of the Society and preached an impressive sermon on Temperance to a crowded congregation. After this a general meeting of the members of the Society was held in the Parochial House, the Rev. Fr. C. Dias, with Lieut-Colonel P. W. O'Gorman, M. D., I.M.S., presided. There were also present the Very Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, the Rev. Fr. A. F. DeSouza, the Rev. Frs. J. G. F. e'Candes, L. E. Ribeiro, Manuel A Fernandes and members of the Working Committee of the Dabul Branch. In opening the proceedings the Rev. Fr. Dias introduced Lieut. Colonel P. W. O'Gorman to the gathering. Addresses of welcome were read first to Lieut. Colonel O'Gorman and then to Rev. Fr. Dias. During the meeting the Director announced that the Depot of the Society had been permanently transferred from Rajkot to Bombay and all applications for diplomas, medals, &c., and Temperance Literature were to be made to the Manager, St. Anne's Temperance Society's Depot, Princess Street. (Kalbadevi.) He mentioned that better arrangements had been made for conducting the Temperance Magazine, the monthly organ of the Society and that the Editorial address would in future be Parochial House Burrows Lane, Dabul, Bombay, the Manager's address being the same as before: 43, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. At the conclusion, the members of the Committee were photographed in a group.

A FAREWELL MEETING.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Holland and Moss, Ld., to bid farewell to the Manager, Mr. E. Pate, who is leaving for England. Mr. Purshotam Cooverji presided. The address to Mr. Pate, which was read in English by Mr. Byramji Limji and in Guzerati by Mr. Chatur. bhuj Morarji, among other things stated that the love and regard which he had won by his suavity and just treatment would not be easily forgotten and that they earnestly hoped to meet him again on these shores hail and hearty after the enjoyment of a well-earned holiday. Mr. Pate was then presented with a flower vase and other handsome presents. Mr. Framroze Sorabji Vakil read another address to Mr. Pate on behalf of the Sundry and Fancy departments. Mr. Pate in replying to the addresses thanked those present for their kindness to him and said that whatever success he had achieved during the past two years as Manager of the Firm was due to the co-operation of merchants dealing with them. He hoped that during his absence they would work with Mr. Chattle, the new Manager, as cordially as they had done with him. Mr. Chattle then spoke a few words and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th April.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 7th April intimating that Government have no objection to offer to the Budget Estimate for the year submitted by the Board.

Resolution—Recorded.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 21st January sanctioning the continuance of the special allowances to the permanent staff of the Trust to 31st March.

Submitted note by the Acting Secretary, dated 7th April, regarding the continuance of the special allowances, provision for which has been made in the Budget, 1908-09.

Resolution—The payment of the special allowances may be continued to the 30th September 1908, or until the issue of the orders of Government on this subject, on receipt of which the matter will be reconsidered.

The following is the pilotage statement:—

	For week ending 10th April 1908.	Total from 1st to 10th April 1908	For week ending 10th April 1907.	Total from 1st to 10th April 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	20	28	26	38
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	19	20	33	46
Vessels transported	8	14	26	37
Vessels attended to	2	4	1	2
Vessels warped	...	...	3	3

THE NEW FIELD MARSHAL.

Early next month General Lord Grenfell will bring his long military career to an end, says the "United Service Gazette," when he hands over the Irish Command to General Neville Lyttelton, and goes on the Retired List, owing to reaching the age for retirement. Lord Grenfell, is chiefly remembered for the good work he did when organising the Egyptian Army, of which he was Sirdar for some years. His successor, by the way, was Lord Kitchener. When the South African War broke out it was a matter of considerable surprise to many good judges that Lord Grenfell was not one of the first to be sent to the front.

In this connection, a story is told to the effect that on one occasion, an officer, who held a very important position at the War Office during the early stages of the Boer War, was asked why Grenfell was not recalled from Malta and given a command in the field. "My dear chap," was the reply, "the truth of the matter is that he was completely forgotten, or he would have been one of the first to be sent out." On leaving the Army Lord Grenfell proposes to settle down at his house near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, and will probably spend most of his time writing the story of his life.

LABOUR ON THE RAND.

The Mining Industry Commission's report just issued recommends:—

1. The gradual stoppage of the importation of Portuguese natives. It is of opinion that there is no essential difference between the importation of Chinese and of Portuguese natives, both being equally undesirable.

2. The abolition of the Pass Law, because that would make it impossible to enforce native contracts and native recruiting would stop.

3. Legislation compelling the employment of one white miner for each machine drill.

4. An eight hours day.

5. The taxation of unworked claims, no claim being considered "worked" unless a definite number of whites are employed on it.

6. Stricter measures to stop the illicit gold buying which prevails to a great extent.

The opinion is expressed that the adoption of these recommendations would mean in the long run that natives would be entirely excluded from the mines.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th April.

162—Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday the 28th instant near Shaving Rink at 8-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

In North-East India the area of rainfall has moved eastward; rain has been nearly general in Assam, while only a few falls have occurred in Eastern Bengal.

The disturbance in Upper India has disappeared after giving a few thunderstorms along the West Himalayas; but a fresh depression has shown over Sind and may cause duststorms in North-West India.

Burma.—Lashio reports a light fall of rain; skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

North-East India and Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam. A few falls have occurred elsewhere, the principal amounts being Dibrugarh and Sibsagar, three-quarters of an inch; Tezpur, one inch; Gauhati, three inches; Mymensingh, one inch; Chittagong, one and a half inch. Skies remain almost clear in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but elsewhere, moderately to heavily clouded. Air is damper than usual in the North-Eastern Districts; temperature has risen but is now nearly normal.

United Provinces, Central India, and Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud; humidity is generally below the average; temperature is normal.

North-West India.—Simla had a light thundershower; light cloud appeared in Baluchistan, Lower Sind and Rajputana, but skies are almost cleared in the extreme North; moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average; temperature is normal.

Peninsular.—Skies are almost cleared; humidity is below the average in the Deccan and South-Eastern Districts; temperature is normal throughout the Division.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Eastern Bengal and Assam. A few falls are likely in South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 27th April 1908 was 29·861 inches, The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	88·9	62·1	...	10·43
Lahore	...	...	...	...
Sirsa	102·3	71·1	...	0·75
Ambala	100·0	69·0	...	2·80
Delhi	103·7	80·2	...	2·24
Agra	103·0	75·0	...	1·35
Mainpuri	106·8	78·8	...	?
Jhansi	106·2	82·1	...	1·64
Cawnpore	106·9	78·0	...	0·86
Allahabad	108·1	74·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	92·9	76·7	...	0·85
Ajmer	99·9	78·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	102·2	71·1	...	0·97
Kotah	103·5	83·6	...	0·47
Bhuj	103·1	73·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	86·8	77·2	...	0·11
Veraval	84·7	74·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	102·9	68·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	108·7	73·5	...	0·08
Surat	99·1	76·6	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	105·1	74·2	...	0·10
Deesa	105·3	71·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	101·0	74·7	...	0·34
Indore	98·1	73·6	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	104·5	72·8	...	1·96
Sangor	101·1	75·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	105·6	72·9	...	1·34
Khandwa	103·7	77·1	...	1·44
Akola	107·7	76·1	...	1·01
Amraoti	107·8	72·3	...	2·72
Nagpur	109·6	77·1	...	2·10
Chanda	111·5	76·5	...	1·65
Rajpur	108·7	74·4	...	2·83
Bombay	89·2	77·9	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	91·3	76·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	90·0	79·2	...	0·20
Karwar	90·3	77·0	...	3·08
Malegaon	103·4	72·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	103·9	67·0	...	0·28
Poona	98·0	65·3	...	0·90
Sholapur	108·3	73·9	...	0·20
Bijapur	105·2	73·2	...	0·90
Belgaum	96·3	64·6	...	0·76
Aurangabad	105·7	71·7	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	110·6	81·2	...	2·15
Hyderabad	108·3	80·7	...	1·15
Mangalore	92·2	81·9	...	1·58
Calicut	93·4	81·1	0·01	13·13
Cochin	90·8	79·7	0·02	30·39
Colombo	90·5	82·5	1·01	39·23
Masulipatam	?	78·1	...	6·66
Bellary	107·0	78·3	...	2·46
Cuddapah	109·2	86·6	0·00	5·69
Madras	109·5	83·5	...	23·24
Bangalore	94·3	71·3	...	6·18
Coimbatore	93·4	75·3	...	10·99
Trichinopoly	105·1	83·8	...	13·96
Negapatam	101·9	82·0	...	32·03

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear and the humidity has generally increased and is normal except at Ambala where it is above, and at Delhi where it is below the average. Ambala and Sirsa have calms while winds are north-easterly at Rawalpindi and westerly at Delhi. Temperature conditions are normal.

United Provinces.—No cloud is reported. The air contains the average quantity of moisture at Agra and Mainpuri but elsewhere continues drier than usual. The dire

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

COAL AND COLLIERS.

The "Indian Daily News."—It is freely stated in Germany now-a-days that the only people who really benefited from the great rise in the prosperity of the coal mines of 1907 as compared with 1906, were the labourers. The dividends paid were not greater than in 1906, while the wages of the workmen rose in a much higher proportion than the net profits, the dividends, or even than the sales of coal. While dividends remained stationary, the earnings of workmen went up nine of eleven per cent. and, coincidently the coal produced per head and the number of shifts worked per head declined. Thus, labour benefited and capital only just maintained its previous year's profits. We do not see that there is anything particularly remarkable in this phenomenon. It is merely a repetition of the fact previously well known that wages are difficult things to move either up or down and that their increases will lag behind that of the other shares in prosperity. Wages begin to increase later, and therefore the maximum comes at a later period. These we see, as an extreme case, the delayed rise in the wages of German colliers absorbing all the additional profit of 1907 over 1906 to the detriment of capital. How sluggish wages are to rise with prosperity or with an increase in the cost of living has its most conspicuous example in India. Indeed, were the size of profits are very irregular, as in the mill industry, the wages of labour take hardly any share at all of a good season or run of seasons, for a modified slump always comes before the normal time of the wage-earner to obtain an increase can arrive. As regards the relationship between cost of living and wages—well the numerous strikes of the last year or two show the extreme difficulty with which wage sheets are allowed to respond to change of conditions, however marked they may be and however widely they are recognised.

GOLD STANDARD AND RESERVE.

The "Empire".—No great amount of moral or physical courage is needed to agree with the Chairman of the Chartered Bank that it would be highly advantageous to thresh out the problem of the gold reserve and stability of the rupee. Sir Montagu Turner is apparently apprehensive, however, that the mere suggestion of an enquiry at the present juncture would imperil the said stability. Here, we must confess, we differ entirely. As our correspondent "J. A." showed in a recent letter, the Government has gold available for immediate use for bringing Exchange up to par, seeing that there are 54 crores of gold lying in England in the rupee note reserve, where it is absolutely useless for giving silver rupees in Exchange for paper, notes in India. In addition, Government practically holds 4 crores of gold coin and bullion in India, which could only be made available for cashing rupee notes by buying silver and coining it. In all therefore Government has 9 1-2 crores gold to give in exchange for the excess rupees, which were needed last year when trade was good, but are now found superfluous. Going by the old tables printed in the evidence taken before the Committee that enquired into the Indian currency in 1898, we find that the impossible maximum amount which Government could be called upon to provide exchange for is the amount of the cash and notes in the three Presidency Banks less the public deposits. So we have just now total cash

and notes	10 74 Crores
less public deposits	4 44 Crores
or Rs	6 30 Crores

or 6 1/3 crores all told. Of course, the idea of such a sum of money being withdrawn from India for England, where discount is 4 per cent. cheaper than here, is absurd and the only cause of the position of Exchange is the weak kneed Financial Department being afraid to take the bull by the horns and offer gold in England to the full extent in its power. If in place of offering half a million they offered five millions the drain would stop at once. But they excite suspicion of their ability to maintain rates and hence all the trouble. Surely with a holding of 27 crores of rupees Government could beg or borrow five millions at once on the London market, and by offering it in telegraphic transfer they would show their power. But in place of that they dribble out Bills limiting the amount to half a million. Mr. Baker does not appear to understand why the gold currency reserve exists. It was certainly never intended to be used to bolster up Home loans of a speculative description, but to keep Exchange at par, even if used up to the last farthing.

Here is our mercantile community sitting quietly and paying 4 per cent. more for their money than folk are doing in London, whilst there is actually such a demand to send cash homewards as practically to break the back of our financial position, though supported by 27 crores of rupees. The situation is simply ludicrous. We are glad to hear that the Chamber of Commerce does not share Sir Montagu's nervousness about taking the bull by the horns, and that it is about to move in the matter.

LAW OF SUCCESSION IN PEKAK.

The "Pinang Gazette"—While a good deal has been writen about the recent installation of the Raja Muda of Perak from the spectacular point of view, none of the accounts of the ceremony we have met with touch upon what we may term the political aspect of the event. First of all we may accept it as a decisive proof that there never was the slightest foundation for the rumours so persistently circulated after the death of the late Raja Musa to the effect that it was the intention of the British Government to allow the Sultanate to lapse and take the State of Perak under direct British control. Such a policy would of course, have been absolutely indefensible and a distinct breach of our treaties with the ruling house of Perak, but the fact that it was so stated and believed by many persons to be the case, shows how erroneous are the ideas that the average European entertains of the position of the British Government in its relations with the protected native States.

The systematic encroachments of successive High Commissioners and Residents-General on the rights of the Sultans and the Chiefs, who are not usually in a position to utter more that a mere platonic protest have really gone far to deprive the States of the federation of a great deal of that large measure of independence in the management of their internal affairs which they should properly enjoy, and one consequence is that many Europeans who have not taken the trouble to look up the treaties believe that the States are in theory, as well as in practice, under the direct control of the Colonial Office and that the various rulers hold their thrones merely at the good pleasure of the British Government—an assumption for which there is not the slightest foundation in fact.

It would be idle to pretend that the appointment of Raja Abdul Jalil to be Raja Muda has given universal or even general satisfaction although it is, of course, loyally accepted by the Malays. We have heard of no objections to his candidature upon personal grounds—he is said to be hard-working and very anxious to do right—but it is contended that the appointment of the son of the ruling Sultan to be his successor is altogether opposed to the "adat" which has governed such matters in Malaya from time immemorial. It is the custom for the throne to pass in turn to different branches of the throne to pass in turn to different branches of the ruling house, as is explained by Sir Frank Swettenham on page 120 of his book on "British Malaya." In the present circumstances both Raja Ngah Abubakar bin Raja Omar and the sons of the ex-Sultan Abdullah would appear to be able to advance a better claim to the position of Raja Muda than the reigning Sultan's son. We have heard a rather curious explanation of the grounds on which the appointment has been justified. It appears that the principal wife of the Present Sultan of Perak and mother of Raja Abdul Jalil is a Malay lady of very ancient lineage, and that as there was some slight doubt as to the flawlessness of the claim of the Sultan Idris to the throne of Perak, Sir Hugh Low had his consort crowned and installed as well, so that he could hold the throne through his wife's right as well as his own, and that it is through his descent on his mother's side that Raja Abdul Jalil can advance a strong claim to the succession. Whether the story is exact we cannot say, but one objection to the appointment which we feel strongly inclined to endorse is based on the fact that the State Council of Perak was not consulted in the matter at all. The Sultan Idris is a very able prince, he succeeded in pressing his son's candidature upon the High Commissioner, who is totally ignorant of the customs of the Malays, and now a system of primogeniture has been introduced which is entirely foreign to and opposed to the Malay "adat."

BENGAL DISTRICT BOARDS.

The "Indian Daily News" :—In the course of its Resolution on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during last year, the Government remark upon the absence of any real progress in the development of technical and industrial education in rural areas. The Boards maintain a number of what are called "special schools," but they are obviously so poorly equipped that they do not deserve the powder and shot so generously expended upon them in the Resolution. Then we have the repetition of the old story of the need for a special staff qualified to supervise their work and to Sir Andrew Fraser having given "close attention to the subject of technical and industrial development in this Province." One result of this close study is the admission that "the practice of starting schools here and there, without a definite plan of action and without arranging for their co-ordination under expert supervision, is faulty." All this is perfectly obvious—even painfully so. There is a whole paragraph devoted to "Industrial development," but it is the old story over again—"Little real progress has been made," etc. The paragraph appropriately concludes by recording the pious aspiration :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that when the large Central weaving school is well established at Serampore under expert supervision, in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, a considerable impetus will be given to the hand-loom industry in this Province.

Industrial development always hopes to be but never is blessed with official patronage!

THE LABOUR COMMISSION.

The "Ceylon Observer" :—This body commences its sittings in Kandy towards the end of this week and considerable discussion is going on in planting circles as to its proposed mode of precedure. We are bound to confess that a good many opinions have reached us from practical men in favour of the view taken by the experienced minority—Messrs. E. Rosling, G. F. Walker and J. C. Dunbar—at the first meeting of the Commission, namely, that it would be better not to make public the evidence taken, from day to day. This arrangement may, however, we suppose, be considered as settled beyond alteration. But there is another question which is the subject of a good deal of controversy and on which, we infer, a decision has still to be taken. Should questions be sprung on witnesses as they come severally before the Commission? Or would it not be far wiser and more business-like to prepare and send out a series of printed questions and get written answers (after full consideration by the witnesses) to the same; and then if the Commissioners considered further information or explanations to be necessary, that they should have the witnesses up before them for oral examination or cross-examination. We believe such a course would be the one most acceptable to the majority, if not all, of the witnesses. It will be quite understood that there are many of the most substantial and reliable authorities on "Labour" and Estate management in the country who are by no means "ready of speech"; but who, given a pen and due time to arrange their thoughts, could give answers to questions infinitely superior to what they could put forward if the questions were sprung upon them in the witness-box and they were expected to stand a "heckling" at a few minutes' notice. There is no reflection here on the merits or ability of any one. Some of the most valued members of Parliament for sound judgment in Committee, have been men who could not, to save their lives, make a ten minutes off-hand speech and one of the greatest of self-made Scots and a most finished classical writer in English composition, the late Hugh Miller always declared he would rather write an Essay than be asked to give his opinion orally, even for a very few minutes. We have no doubt that every consideration will be given to all witnesses who may desire to get beforehand the questions to be answered, and to have time to consider and write out their replies to the same. This, of course, should not preclude an opportunity for explaining, orally, any point arising out of the same in the opinion of any one of the Commissioners.

RENTS IN CACUTTA.

The "Indian Daily News"—House-rents in Calcutta are steadily and remorselessly rising; but we gather that their rapidity of growth is a minor matter compared to the celerity with which Simla house-rents double and treble themselves within a very few years. Indeed the imaginative observer can almost foresee the time when the Problem of the Exodus will solve itself. Peering into the future we can conceive a time when even Members of the Executive Council will decline to leave their railway carriages for lack of house accommodation at any figure within their means; when Secretaries and Under-Secretaries will be reduced to camping out on the Mall; and when Viceroys will be compelled to spend the whole of the hot weather and rains, instead of the larger portion of them, in the shooting of tigers and other pets of Mr. Rees. When affairs have reached this pitch, the Supreme Government will remember that there are some very pleasant suburbs of Calcutta, such as Tollygunge, at present quite unexploited, where they could settle down at a reasonable cost for the hot weather. Or, perhaps, if they were reduced to stop in Calcutta all the year round, they might amplify a certain celebrated precedent and compusorily acquire the whole of Old Court House Street and the southern end of Dalhousie Square to rebuild it as a purely exclusively official quarter. In any case it is a relief to feel that we need not agitate about the Exodus; but that ultimately it is gone to solve itself through the unconscious agency of higher rents. At least that is the theory of one prophet. We wish we could believe him!

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Some idea of the immense volume of the tobacco trade of Havana may be gathered from the facts that it supports directly more than two hundred thousand people, not including the retailers, agents, and travellers outside the island. There are annually exported more than two hundred and fifty million cigars, eleven million boxes of cigarettes, and thirty-three million pounds of leaf tobacco. In Havana alone there are more than ninety cigar factories, forty cigarette factories, one hundred leaf brokers, and over one hundred and ten registered cigar trade marks. In the western part of the island of Cuba there are more than one thousand farms devoted to the growth of the tobacco plant, and every year many hundred fresh acres are planted to cope with the ever-increasing demand. Further than this it may be remarked that the two Florida towns of Tampa and of Key West are flourishing on the manufacture of cigars exclusively made from Cuban leaf.

Tobacco is principally grown in the west of the island, in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio and of Havana. The district most famed throughout the world for the excellence of its leaf is the Vuelta Abajo, where are the farms which supply the choicest brands of the connoisseur.

The farms are called vegas, and the cultivators vegueros. Some of them are of great size, as for example the famous Cabanas one, which covers more than two thousand acres. The names of the majority of these vegas have no relation to these of the cigars which their leaf makes, but were the fancy of their first proprietors. Incidentally they throw an interesting light on the piety of the former occupants of the island, nearly all of them being named after Saints or other Biblical characters.

To inherit a vega, or even the part of one, with a good reputation, was to acquire a fortune which entailed a minimum of anxiety and a maximum of wealth. The utmost limit of management was a daily ride to see that the coscheros were doing a fair amount of work. It was, and often in the present day is, unnecessary for the planter to seek a purchaser if his leaf was at all well known or from a good neighbourhood. The leaf from the best known factories is always bought in successive years by the same factories, and that of the smaller planters is generally purchased whilst still in the plant by speculators trying to snatch a bargain in the early spring.

The farm hands are always Cubans, for the European races seem to be unable to grow tobacco with the same amount of success as the native. It is commonly said that the Cuban has special methods of treating the young plants, and that the foreigner has not yet acquired the skill to follow in his footsteps. It is anyhow quite certain that the commonest guajire will produce a far better leaf than an American or german farmer who is full of book knowledge.

The seeds are sown in the early autumn, before the first cold has arrived. So great is the traffic in seedlings that special trains carry the young plants from the nursery to the plantation. The harvesting is in the summer, and is entirely at the expense of the purchaser. The contract of the sale has probably been signed in April, and thereafter he must take all risk of drought in the rainy season or of floods that rot the plants. On him falls all the labour troubles, which in Cuba are many. On the other hand, if he gets safely past these dangers he generally finds a very attractive profit at the end of the season. After the leaves have been picked, they are roughly sorted, and taken into great garns, where they are hung up to dry. When they have discharged their first moisture they are packed in bales, wrapped in palm leaves, and shipped to Havana. All round the western coast of the island in the autumn small schooners are plying between the plantation ports and the capital loaded below and on deck with the brown bales. On arrival at the factory the bales are not unpacked, but are put in cellars of even temperature to mature. For the finest brands this may take many months, but for the others the process is finished in a few weeks.

The next step after unpacking is to the blending room. In this stage the American ideas differ very strongly from the Spanish. The independent manufaturers assert with the experience of centuries behind them that each different brand of cigars should be made with a leaf from a different plantation. The American manufacturers assert that a cigar is like tea, and to get the perfect smoke it is necessary to blend several leaves. There appear to be good arguments on both sides, but the controversy on the matter accounts for the falling into disfavour of certain well-known and popular brands, the factories of which are now the property of American manufacturers.

In the blending room is a most pungent smell of snuff, and on damp days the visitor is certain to emerge from the thick and misty atmosphere with a nasty sore throat.

The amount of tobacco required for each day's work is given out from stock in the early morning, and taken into the courtyard to be wetted. This may seem a paradoxical proceeding after the leaf has been so long maturing and drying, but the damping now is merely superficial. Grasping a handful of the tobacco in each hand, the men dip it in water, and run round the patio vigorously shaking it out again. Barely sufficient moisture is retained to prevent the leaf from splitting and cracking when handled in the factory.

The different processes of cigar-making are each very difficult to learn, and require a long apprenticeship before the worker acquires perfection, or even proficiency. As a consequence, the industrious tobacco worker can always obtain good wages, and has to meet, even in Cuba, only a very limited competition. The men are all paid by piece work, and gain on the average two and a half dollars each a day. Of course, there are many men who exceed this figure, and there are many more who never approach it. The record, however, is held by an old employee of the Henry Clay and Bock Company, who makes, day in and day out, nine dollars, by the most continuous application to his bench. The different workers in a factory never change their branches. There are very few instances of a caser becoming a grader, or of a selector becoming a filler. Each branch of the work is too difficult to learn, and to become proficient in, for there to be any changes.

The first stage in manufacture is the stemming of the leaves, which is done entirely by women. In the same room work the "escogerous," or selector, who select the outer wrappers. These are the most valuable leaves, in some cases being priced singly. They are divided by these men into shapes, qualities and sizes. It may be said that with these the fate of the cigar rests. A leaf misplaced here is a leaf wasted. A bale of these wrappers will make 20,000 cigars, whilst one of the ordinary leaf produces 3,000.

After stripping and selecting, the leaf is given to the casers and fillers. These in Havana are a rare mix ure from almost every race—black, white, and mulatto are all mixed together. Each man is provided with a certain amount of leaf and a number of wrappers, and is left to himself. With his left hand he moulds the leaf, with the right he wraps and rolls it, and the with his sharp knife, like a plane blade, he nicks off the end. This knife (the chavete) is the only instrument used in the whole course of manufacture.

The silence in the room is oppressive, unless the "reader" is in his desk. Hardly a word is spoken above a whisper, each worker intent on the bundle of cigars before him, steadily growing larger each minute.

The occupation of reader is peculiar to the cigar industry. The occupant is generally a man of some intelligence, and is chosen and paid by the men themselves. His usual subject is the newspapers, and he has an intimate acquaintance with local politics Inside the factory he is the arbiter of petty disputes, and outside a demagogue, with a strong, if not influential, following.

So far a certain amount of dampness has been necessary in the cigars, but the further stages of grading and boxing can only be accomplished when the cigars are prefectly dry For this reason they are now stored away in great cupboards of solid cedar wood, where they remain for about three weeks. Then they go to the graders to be sorted by their colours, which denote the strength and flavour.

In the eyes of the manufacturer the average European and American is a poor judge of a cigar. The best flavour of the Cuban tobacco is certainly in the dark leaves, whereas the vast majority of the cigars shipped to England and to the United States are of the lighter varieties. The Cuban or the South American, who are fine judges, always smoke the dark brands—the blacker the better.

After grading, the dainty bands, the ladies' delight, are affixed by girls, and the finished article is ready. They are sent down to the box-room for boxing, and thence to the depot for export. In Cuba all the boxes are made on the premises, but in the American factories in Tampa and in the other towns the boxes are made by independent makers.

In the depot there is always on hand a supply of at least a million, valued at 80,000 dollars. Towards the end of the week this number is doubled, and even trebled, for an export demand of more than two millions per week has to be met all round the year. The record shipment from one house was in autumn of last year, when the Havana Tobacco Company sent off four and half millions to France.

A GRUESOME TRADE.

When I was supercargo of the brig Palestine, we were one day beating along the eastern shore of the great island of Tombara (New Ireland), or, as it is now called by its German possessors, Neu Mecklenburg, when an accident happened to one of our hands—a smart young A. B. named Rogers, writes Louis Becke in the "Westminster." The brig was "going about" in a stiff squall, when the jib-sheet block caught poor Rogers in the side and broke three of his ribs. There were then no white men living on the east coast of New Ireland, or we should have landed him there to recover, and picked him up again on our return from the Caroline Islands; so we decided to run down to Gerrit Denys Island, where we had heard there was a German doctor living. He was a naturalist, and had been established there for over a year, although the natives were as savage, and warlike a lot as could be found anywhere in Melanesia.

We reached the island, anchored, and the naturalist came on board. He was not a professional-looking man. Here is my description of him, written fifteen years ago:

He was bootless, and his pants and many-pocketed jumper of coarse dungaree were exceedingly dirty, and looked as if they had been cut out with a knife and fork instead of scissors, they were so marvellously ill-fitting. His headgear was an ancient Panama hat, which flopped about, and almost concealed his red-bearded face, as if trying to apologise for the rest of his apparel; and the thin gold-rimmed spectacles he wore made a curious contrast to his bare and sun-burnt feet, which were as brown as those of a native. His manner, however, was that of a man perfectly at ease with himself, and his clear, steely-blue eyes showed an infinite courage and resolution.

At first he was very reluctant to have Rogers brought on shore, but finally yielded, being at heart a good-natured man. So we bade Rogers good-bye, made the doctor a present of some provisions and a few cases of beer, and told him we should be back in six weeks.

When we returned Rogers came on board with the German. He was quite recovered, and he and his host were evidently on very friendly terms, and bade farewell to each other with some show of feeling.

After we had left the island Rogers came aft, and told us his experiences with the German doctor.

"He's a right good sort of a chap, and treated me well, and did all he could for me, sirs; but although he is a nice cove, I'm glad to get away from him and be aboard the brig again. For I can hardly believe that I haven't had a horrid nightmare for the past six weeks." And then he shuddered.

"What was wrong with him, Rogers?" asked the skipper.

"Why, he ain't no naturalist—I mean, like them butterfly-hunting coves like you see in the East Indies. He's a head-hunter—buys heads—fresh 'uns by preference, an' smokes an' cures 'em himself, and sells 'em to the museums in Europe. So help me, sirs, I've seen him put fresh human heads into a barrel of pickle, then he takes 'em out after a week or so, and cleans out the brains, and smokes the heads, and sorter varnishes and embalms 'em like. An' when he wasn't a-picklin or embalmin' or varnishin' he was a-writing in half a dozen log books. I never knew what he was a-doin' until one day I went into his workshop, as he called it, and saw him bargaining with some niggers for a freshly severed human head, which he said was not worth much because the skull was badly fractured and would not set up well.

"He was pretty mad with me at first for comin' in upon him and surprisin' him like, but after a while he took me into his confidence, and said as how he was engaged in a legitimate business, and as the heads was dead, he was not hurtin' 'em by preparing 'em for museums and scientific purposes. And he says to me 'You English peoples have got many peautiful preserved heads of the New Zealand Maoris in your museums, but, ach! Gott, there is not in England such peautiful heads as I haf mineself brebared here on dis islandt. And already I haf send me away fifty-seven, and in two months I shall haf brebared sixteen more, for which I shall get me five hundred marks each."

Rogers told us that when he one day expressed his horror at his host's "business" the German retorted that it was only forty or fifty years since that many English officials in the Australian Colonies did a remarkably good business in buying smoked Maori heads and selling them to the Continental museums. (This was true enough.) Rogers furthermore told us that the doctor "cured" his heads in a smoke-box, and had "a regular chemist's shop" in which were a number of large bottles of pyroligneous acid.

This distinguished savant left Gerrit Deny's Island about a year later in a schooner bound for Singapore, She was found floating bottom up off the Admiralty Group, and a Hong Kong newspaper, in recording the event, mentioned that "the unfortunate gentleman (Dr. Ludwig S——) had with him an interesting and extremely valuable ethnographical collection."

Rogers's horrible story had a great interest for me, for it had been my lot to see many human heads just severed from the body, and I was always fascinated by the peculiar expression of the features of those unfortunates who had been decapitated suddenly by one swift blow. "Death," "Peace," "Immortality," say the closed eyelids and the calm, quiet lips to the beholder.

I little imagined that within two years I should have a rather similar experience to that of Rogers, though in my case it was a very brief one. Yet it was all too long for me, and I shall always remember it as the weirdest experience of my life.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

[BY BASIL DE SELINCOURT.]

The lamb is one of the most potent of poetic influences. But where did he come from? What is to become of him? and what relation does he bear to the little bag of wool and bundle of legs that skips about over the muddy ground in yonder swede-field? Is that array of bare hurdles really to be called a fold? If so, we are face to face with a hundred even more intricate problems of association for the lamb of agriculture is mothered by the sheep of agriculture, and there they are, fifty solid ewes, chewing the cud after a meal of mangolds and huddled up together to make shelter from a biting north wind for their little ones; but what are these sheep to the sheep of the poets? And has the poetic sheep any recognisable relationship with the poetic lamb?

Little lamb, who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?

There are two enclosures in this same field; but only one of them has any future before it; in the other last year's lambs, alas! are fattening; and week by week two of the choicest are trailed off in a cart to become mutton and feed the village. After leaving their mothers they nibbled the young green grass for a matter of six months or so, and then, all winter through, ate their way, square by square, over the swede-field; five months more and yellow corn will be waving over the earth they have enriched. Is it, then, merely, that the conditions are completely changed, or was it a perversity of the poets that has given us all our exquisite associations with sheep and lambs? Centrainly some of the worst excesses of sentimentality have been committed under "pastoral" inspiration, and as certainly, the sheep—at least, as we are familiar with him in our lowlands—is hardly a subject likely to cause dangerous excesses of sentiment again. There is no tale-telling now under the hawthorn; and the shepherd himself, as poets have immortalised him, is an almost forgotten type. One member of the clan survives in our parts, with beniguant craggy features, a beard like corn stubble, and legs so large and stiff that every step with them is a work of patient awkward deliberation, as if their owner had a pair of independent mountains to move. As for the two pens yonder, it is a young dapper fellow, with red cheeks and a black moustache, who comes to slice up their fodder, without so much as a dog to redeem his insolence of modernity:

How sweet is the shepherd's sweet lot,
From the morn to the evening he strays,
He shall follow his sheep all the day,
And his tongue shall be filled with praise.

The true immortal shepherd of poetry and prophecy and religion, as we all know, "led" his sheep, making them to lie down in green pastures, leading them beside the still waters. And perhaps in the more benighted countries where at best the shepherd follows, if he does not drive, his flock, the sheep is what he is because he once knew how to follow, and because he chose his leader so well. Yet the association, deep as it is, could never have lived and endured unless with all the changes that have passed over them, sheep and lambs, folds and flocks, had remained somehow changeless; and it may seem that in the very change of their conditions they find a means to assert the essentials of their natures more appealingly. Crowded together between their low hurdles, their food thrown into the troughs before them as if for pigs, their main service to tread, while they fatten, their own manure into the mire, they reveal with fresh perfectness that quality of mute sufferance, which in earliest time became a link for them with the highest. Shorn not only of their rich fleeces, but of all the riches of their lives, by their poverty and their abasement, they yet seem to speak with a more affecting intimacy to the heart. The change makes it, of course; only the more mysterious that they should still be mothers of lambs, more mysterious and more irredeemably pathetic. These exquisite little snub-nose younglings cannot accommodate themselves to the new way of life. What do lambs mean if not spring, and springtide loveliness, and children playing? What have they now to do with that, born prematurely to shudder away their earliest hours of innocence on barren, frost-bound fields?

Little lamb,
Here I am!
Come and lick
My white neck.
Let me pull
Your soft wool.
Let me kiss
Your soft face.

Merrily, merrily, we welcome in the year!

How little is there of that in it now! And yet, though all the sweet associations of shepherd and sheepfold are vanishing, and all the rich preserves of pastoral poetry given over to turnips and to mud; though the shepherd merges into the butcher and the sheep is but so much weight of markatable mutton; yet the countryside, where it is still most beautiful owes one of its main beauties to its sheep Blake's children refused to go home at sunset because there were sheep on the hills.

No, no, let us play, for it is still day
And we cannot go to sleep,
Besides, in the sky the little birds fly,
And the hills are all covered with sheep.

What wisdom! It is precisely at sunset that sheep are loveliest; beautiful then as evening mist, dull gold in the pervading purple, their level backs catching the low light and reflecting it, and glowing with it more tenderly than water; every flock a lake of opalescent cloud. Part, too, of their beauty is their close clinging to the earth. The birds fly high in the sky; their sharp little bodies flash past you, dark and solitary, with the dying light behind them: the sheep, as the cluster together more closely under the approaching darkness, seem almost to sink into the soil, to become part of the earth they stand on; yet the light finds them but, and seems to come down out of heaven and linger lovingly in the deep, soft, hospitable bank of wool. All this belongs to their lowliness; is a part of the quality which, more than any other, has from the first endeared them to gentle contemplative minds. There is something meek and lowly about the element of earth itself, and it is with this they harmonise, sharing its constancy of repose. They have no more than their recompense when the soft hand of evening under which all forms melt together in a communion of mystery and peace, seems thus to rest upon them with a peculiar benediction. Perhaps the other chief source of their beauty is their inborn faculty for grouping. Within their narrow limits they are masters of pageantry. By some mysterious instinct of uncultivated art they adapt themselves to their surronndings, taking beauty and returning it like decorative sculpture; their pasture becomes a temple; they are its frieze. This quality again Blake, who knew all there is to be known about sheep points out in one of his most characteristic stories. "The other evening, taking a walk I came to a meadow, and in the further corner of it I saw a fold of lambs. Coming nearer, the ground blushed with flowers, and the wattled cote and its woolly tenants were of an exquisite pastoral beauty. But I looked again, and it proved to be no living flock, but beautiful sculpture." And, here we are brought back to lambs again, with an almost irresistible temptation to quote a certain exquisite immortal lyric. But everybody has it by heart, and the lamb can provide us with another hardly less exquisite, though perhaps less known; a lyric composed of nothing but the name; and as in name, so in nature, its author himself a Lamb. "Tuthill," he writes to a friend, "is Dr. Tuthill. I continue Mr. Lamb. I have published a little book for children on titles of honour; and to give them some idea of the difference of rank and gradual rising, I have made a little scale, supposing myself to receive the following various accessions of dignity from the King, who is the fountain of honour. As at first" (and here begings our lyric) "1. Mr. C. Lamb; 2. C. Lamb, Esq.; 3. Sir C. Lamb, Bart.; 4. Baron Lamb, of Stamford; 5. Viscount Lamb; 6. Earl Lamb; 7. Marquis Lamb; 8. Duke Lamb. (It would look like quibbling to carry it on further, and especially as it is not necessary for children to go beyond the ordinary titles of sub-regal dignity in our own country; otherwise I have sometimes in my dreams imagined myself still advancing, as) 9. King Lamb; 10. Emperor Lamb; 11. Pope Innocent, higher than which is nothing upon earth." Who but Lamb could have done this?—a mere pun, which by catching the quality of the name and harmonising with its deepest associations, with nothing of the form of poetry, yet more endeared, pipes to the spirit a ditty of no tone, a ditty bolder than Blake's and almost equally appealing.

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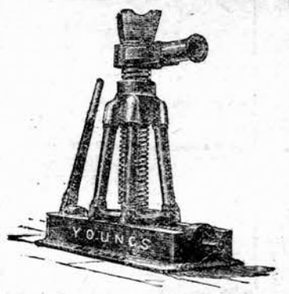

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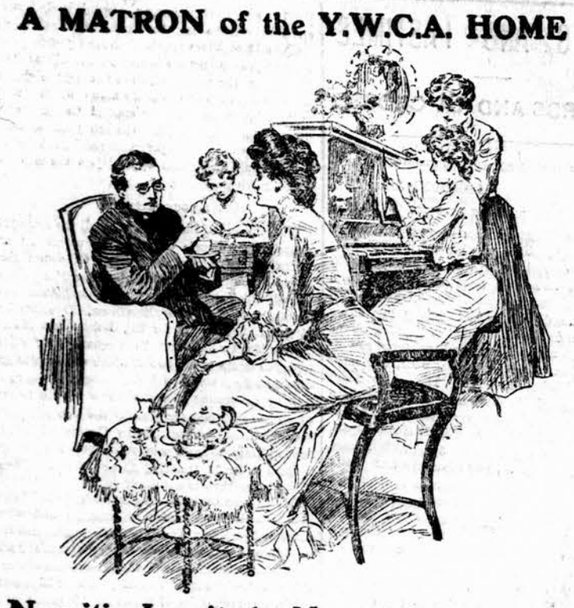

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

THE Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, perhaps the biggest Hockey event in India, opened yesterday afternoon with two matches. This first of these, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsi Pioneer Club's "B" team, was played on the Infantry ground on the Marine Lines Cross Maidan, where the ground which was in a splendid condition has been enclosed and gallery seats put up for the members of the Gymkhana and the paying public. Quite a large crowd assembled in the enclosure, who were, however, dissappointed in their expectation of a splendid game, chiefly owing to the fact that the Pioneers' Club had on a previous occasion defeated the Gymkhana "A" team in a friendly contest. If an outsider can venture upon an opinion, the Parsee Pioneers' Club made a mistake in dividing their forces and entering two teams, while a select eleven could probably have carried them through the first rounds to the semi-finals, if not to the final itself.

The play to-day was wholly a one-sided one. The Bombay Gymkhana completely outplayed their adversaries and never for a single moment were the Pioneers allowed to approach the Gymkhana flags. In the first half, the Gymkhana, assuming the offensive, attacked the flags but their shooting was very erratic, and hence were able to score only one goal. The Pioneers also played a good defensive game, their backs putting in some very useful work. In the second half, the Gymkhana showed a vast improvement and no fault could be found with their tactics, combination and defence. Their forwards and halves carried everything before them, while the backs were simply invulnerable, and Hardie, the Gymkhana custodian, for the first time this season, had an easy half hour. The Pioneers made no show of defence whatever in this half and towards the close the Gymkhana scored as they liked.

The Gymkhana were in possession of the south goal and, immediately after the commencement, got hold of the ball and made several unsuccessful attempts to break through the Pioneers' defence; still keeping the ball with them, the Gymkhana pressed and a wide shot was the result. The Pioneers got away with the ball and were putting in a good run but Busch saved. Then Williams secured the ball and successfully passing through the opposing forwards and halves, centered it to Hearson, whose shot went wide. Play in mid-field now ensued, then Gymkhana forwards headed by Williams put in a good run, but the Pioneers' backs were on the alert and averted the dangerous rush. Williams was again on the ball and centered it to Hearson who passed it back to the former and Williams' shot struck the post. Gymkhana continued to press and had another easy chance but Pagdiwalla saved. The Pioneers now tried to assume the offensive but the Gymkhana centre half drove them back and in a scrimmage in front of the Pioneer flags Burnett scored an easy goal. Play continued on the Pioneers' half of ground and repeated attacks of the invaders were repulsed by Spencer and Dubash. A corner was shortly secured by the Gymkhana but nothing resulted. Play for a few seconds was on Gymkhana ground till Ward relieved the pressure, but Pioneers again returning, Busch sent the ball in a long drive and Williams taking it up centered it to Hearson, whose shot passed over the barrier. Score at half time:—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 1 goal
Parsee Pioneers' "B" team..... nil

On change of sides, Gymkhana again turned aggressors and their forwards, Williams and Hearson, with great skill and combination attacked the opposite flags but Spencer saved a dangerous position. The Gymkhana had shortly a corner but nothing resulted. The Pioneers now tried to secure the ball and break away but Busch relieved and another corner was secured by the Gymkhana and Shoebridge's hit was not utilized to secure any advantage. From another corner, Shoebridge hit out but Burnett's shot went wide. Shortly, Gymkhana finding an opening, Christie sent ball between the flags. Pioneers now tried to break through defence but they were met at every point and Busch was like a Chinese wall and they not could pass him. After some desultoay play in mid-field, Busch had a splendid straight and long shot at the opposite flags but the gool-keeper sent it back. Play was now confined near the Pioneers' flags and in a scrimmage Burnett centering ball to Hearson, latter hit goal. Then Bhappoo, the Pioneers' right forward tried to get away with ball but it went out at side and Gymkhana shortly had an easy chance to score but failed. A free shot against Gymkhana was availed of by them to secure the ball and although there was an easy chance, their shot went wide. Repulsed at every point, the Pioneers' now slackened their game and Christie centered ball to Hearson and latter shot the third goal during this half. After a fine shot by Burnett having been saved by Pagdiwalla, a corner was awarded against the Pioneers and, Grayburn hitting in, Hearson sent the ball flying between the flags amidst applause. Christie again scored and as final time was being called, Hearson taking up ball from mid-field, shot the seventh and final goal. Score:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 7 goals.
Parsee Pioneers' "B" team ..... nil.

Teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal—Hardie. Backs—Busch (Capt.) and Ward. Half-backs—Dean, Christie and Morris. Forwards—Shoebridge, Burnett, Hearson, Williams, and Grayburn.

Parsi Pioneers' "B":—Goal—Pagdiwala (Capt Backs—M. Spencer and Dubash. Half-backs—Clubwalla, Motaram, and Nagpurwalla. Forwards—Bhappoo, Belgammwalla, Parekh, Kotwal and Mehta. Referees: Messrs. Deyman and Taylor.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD VS. MAHOMEDAN HOCKEY CLUB.

The second game, which was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between the above teams, was quite a contrast to the contest on the other side of the Maidan. The Mohamedans have made wonderful improvement and their play yesterday against so strong a team as the Dockyard, was highly creditable to a community who have taken to hockey only recently. The teams were very evenly matched, and the strength of both the teams lying with their backs and halves. At half time, neither side had scored but during the succeeding period, both sides notched three goals apiece, thus ending in a draw.

The Committee will fix the date when this match will be replayed.

A COMMUNIQUE states that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. James Alexander Richey, of Balliol College, Oxford, and Mr. Richard Bury Ramsbotham, of Magdalen College, Oxford, to be members of the Indian Educational Service, and to fill two vacant posts of Inspectors of Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Murree Brewery Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 27.

The 29th Field Battery and No. 5 Mountain Battery met this afternoon in the final of the Murree Brewery Divisional Hockey Cup. No. 5 obtained the first goal within one minute from the start, the 29th equalized, and at half time the score two all. Each obtained a goal in the second half, and at the call of time, the result stood—three all. Extra ten minutes were played each way without further score, and then an extra five minutes each way. In the first five, No. 5 scored again and just on the final call of time the 29th again equalized. Score—four all. The match will probably be replayed to-morrow.

S. I. R. A. MEETING.

Outline of Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 27.

Recently, the Military authorities in Bangalore have been making an attempt to induce the Committee of the Southern India Rifle Association to make radical changes in the programme for the ensuing Meeting, so as to eleminate bull's-eye shooting, in favour of shooting of a tactical nature; but this raised a considerable outcry amongst the members, and, in consequence of this, and vigorous criticisms in the Press, it has been wisely decided by the Committee not to interfere with the scope of bull's-eye matches, and they have prepared a new prospectus accordingly.

An outline of the programme will be of interest to probable competitors from Northern India. The first three days of the Meeting, which commences from 7th September, will be devoted to unlimited entry matches both bull's-eye and tactical, which will enable competitors to obtain a few days' practice prior to the serious work of the Meeting.

In the bull's-eye Championship series, there will be 6 matches, one at each distance of range, the match prizes being, Rs. 275 each, Match Championship aggregate prizes being: First, S. I. R. A. medal and Rs. 250; Second, S. I. R. A. medal and Rs. 50. There are eight other prizes, the lowest being Rs. 25.

Tactical Championship matches are 6 in number, and Rs. 275 in prizes. The details are as follows:—200 yards, snap shooting in attack on target head; second match, 400 yards, snap shooting, in defence, figure target; third match, 500 to 100 yards, attack on targets, 12 falling plates; fourth match, 500 yards, rapid firing, 45 seconds, at second class figure target, two sighting shots; fifth match, from unknown distances, at 5 falling plates, one minute, 15 rounds; sixth match, 500 to 300 yards, figure target, invisible bull centre, 15 rounds, unknown distances.

Tactical Championship, aggregate value Rs. 750. First prize, S. I. R. A. medal and Rs. 250; Second, S. I. R. A. medal and Rs. 50; and 8 other prizes, lowest Rs. 25.

Grand aggregate prizes, also offered for best total, both championship aggregate. First prize, S. I. R. A. Gold medal, value £5, and 10 per cent. of entries; Second prize, S. I. R. A. Silver medal, with 8 per cent. of entries; 16 other prizes.

Besides these, 6 special bull's-eye matches and usual tactical events are provided for besides the usual team competitions, such as the Bangalore Cup, the Non-Commissioned Officers' Plate, &c.

It is guaranteed, that, by the introduction of the Gallery System Target, there will be ample target accommodation available, and as the value of the prizes has been increased all round, the Meeting ought to attract an increased number of competitors, and should be a large and successful gathering.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

Encouraged by the support accorded by the public the management has imported a fresh lot of interesting films which has made the present programme very attractive. The entertainment has become more interesting on account of the very clever selection of subjects for the exhibition. The dramatic and comic items are very catching, and the sensational and wonderful display has found great favour with the Bombay public. The Royal Bioscope, near the Municipal Offices, is now running its ninth week and has been able to maintain the same zeal and interest among the spectators who throng the pavilion nightly in large numbers. The ninth programme has proved more successful than any previous programme hitherto exhibited.

STATISTICS show that Belgium will not be left behind, if she can help it, in the race for commerce. During 1905 she established in France 175 business houses, 152 in Russia, sixty-three in Germany, and 170 in Spain, Italy, and in the Grand Duchy of Luzemburg. So much for Europe. In America the same enterprise is seen, 107 agencies being set up in the United States, forty-five in Argentina, and twenty in Brazil. Africa's share is forty-eight establishments in the Congo, fifteen in Egypt, and fifteen in Algiers and Tunis. To these must be added twenty-nine houses in Asia, twenty-four being in China, twelve in Oceania, and seven in Australia.

AT the sitting of the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways, presided over by Lord Shuttleworth, evidence was given by Mr. Walter Fuller, of King's Lynn, who described the waterways connected with that town. The mode of trading was usually by "gangs" of barges or few lighters of 20 to 25 tons burden, chained and coupled together in single files of four, five, or six, or double files of eight or ten, hailed or towed by horses, or towed by steam tugs, no other mechanical power at present being used. These gangs were steered from the fore barge by a long pole fixed in the second or cabin barge, and it was in that part of the country only where such means were employed for that purpose. As all horses had to be taught to jump the stiles on the banks, this was a great drawback to the trade, as, should a horse fall sick or be unable to work, another to fill its place was not always forthcoming, as small traders did not keep any in reserve.

OUT OF WORK.

The question of unemployment has occupied the attention of Parliament for many years without appreciably approaching a solution, writes Richard Dawson in the *Pall Mall*. It has been a hardy annual, potted out each Session in the form of a resolution and cut down by a division; giving perhaps some pleasure to the gardeners, but otherwise a useless crop and somewhat exhausting to the soil. A certain number of gentlemen strive to acquire a reputation for philanthropy, and the number of men out of work goes on increasing. Philanthropy is an excellent thing in its way, but not philanthropy which is the tool of theory. Infinite harm has been done to the cause of the unemployed by those who, posing as their friends, have tried to exploit them in the interest of Socialism. The amendment which was moved to the Address did the cause of unemployment no good; the notorious Unemployed Bill did it definite injury. The proposals of the latter measure were so monstrous and so obviously calculated to accentuate rather than relieve the evil it professed to remove that people might not unreasonably despair of ever finding a cure at all.

A complete cure probably never will be found, but it will certainly not be found in direct legislation. Under improved economic and commerical conditions the area of employment may be widened and greater stability of employment be secured, but we shall not solve the problem by compelling the State or the locality to manufacture work for the unemployed. In times of dearth or distress due to abnormal causes the State may intervene with help, but the State cannot become the permanent patron of the unemployed under anything approaching to our present conditions. It is proper and profitable that inquiry should be made into our social and economic system to seek therein for the underlying causes of industrial distress with the view of removing them; but wild proposals to remove the effect while leaving the causes untouched are a waste of time and worse. The unreal nature of these proposals is made manifest by the astonishing fact that the very men who are putting them forward are proposing to add 100,000 persons or so to the ranks of the unemployed under the Licensing Bill. All that can be said for the debates in Parliament is that certain bubbles have been burst and a certain number of data established. But when it is said, we are simply at this point—that the question cannot be thoroughly tackled until we have got to bed-rock causes and remedies.

SOLUTIONS.

But this will take time. Mr. Chaplin and Dr. Macnamara are not often in agreement, but they are united in holding that Socialism is not coming along just yet; probably Dr. Macnamara and Mr. Macdonald are similarly agreed as to Tariff Reform; and these are the only great schemes which promise any real solution of the question. And while this is going on, what about the unemployed—the horse is starving while theorists are squabbling over the best means of growing the corn. The debates have shown a singular lack of appreciation of this point, which, after all, is one of essential importance to the poor men on whose behalf so much oratory is being expended. For, when we come to think of it, all the direct proposals which have hitherto been made only touch the fringe of the question; as Mr. Cox has said, they only distribute the unemployed problem, they do not solve it.

The problem is this: there are thousands of men out of employment, whom it is cruel and dangerous to have out of employment—how are they to be dealt with? Charity will not meet the case; even if it would it would make the disease worse. The artificial creation of employment is uneconomic and can only be very temporary in its effect. It is an absolute mistake to undertake work unless it can be shown that it is nationally desirable. Now we come here to a possible remedy. Are there any great works which would be of national value, and which might, or should, be carried out by the State? And let it be observed that the essential point is that the works should be executed, not for the sake of the unemployed, but for the sake of the State. During the Irish famine public works were carried out on a large scale, but on a wrong principle. Roads were built from places that no one ever came from to places that no one ever wanted to go to. Handsome bridges were thrown across rivers, which are now blocked at either end to prevent cattle straying from one pasture into another This is not the work that is wanted, but work of admitted national utility and value.

It happens that there is such a work, and its necessity has been urged upon successive Governments any time during the last fifty years—the construction of Harbours of Refuge. As far back as 1886 it was suggested in connection with the relief of the unemployed; on other occasions it has been advocated entirely on its own merits. The present First Lord of the Admiralty, then Mr. Marjoribanks, made himself the champion of the proposal in his unofficial days; he had predecessors and successors on both sides of the House. The proposal, it is worth remarking, was always received with official sympathy and sometimes with promises of official consideration, and was then interred in the official vault with every token of respect. It would not be difficult to open the vault and resurrect the body, which is only in a state of suspended animation.

HARBOURS AND WRECKS.

It is unnecessary, even did space permit, to enter into a prolonged proof of the necessity of better harbour accommodation on our coasts. People would be startled did they realise how few places there are to which vessels may run for safety. A glance at the wreck chart would show how much of the loss of life and shipping that annually saddens our maritime records is preventible, and would induce reflections little creditable to us, a sea-going nation. But it is not only as a defensive measure that harbours are desirable. We are accustomed to deplore the decline of our harvests of the land, and yet we ignore the tremendous possibilities of the harvest of the sea. It is hardly too much to say that some two-thirds of our available fishing grounds are unexploited. The English Channel and the North Sea are worked for all they are worth, for almost more than they can bear; our northern and western waters are comparatively neglected. Statistics can be cited to prove that the provision of harbour accommodation has resulted in a large extension of the fishing industry. It is surely a public object that such a source of national wealth should be developed to the full, to say nothing of the increased supply of wholesome food. But there would be an indirect return for expenditure on such an object, not less important to the State. The manning of our fleet is an increasingly difficult problem, and one which every year becomes more necessary of solution. Already legislation is attempting to prevent the decline of the seafaring population, the development of fisheries would do much to promote its growth.

Such considerations form an answer to an objection sometimes urged against the construction of fishery harbours, which would also be harbours of refuge, by the State—that they should be constructed by local enterprise. But there is another reason why the works should not be left to localities—that the localties cannot afford them. Seaside districts, especially those in remote and wild places where harbours do not exist and so are most required, are rarely wealthy; more often they are very poor. Even had they the will, they have not the means of raising money. But the Government can come to their aid by means of free grants and by guaranteeing loans, details into which it is unnecessary to enter. The main point is that a work would be carried out by the Government directly, or by the Government indirectly through the local authority, which would be of national benefit, and which could afford employment to a large number of persons who cannot get work.

There are, doubtless, many classes of unemployed whom the scheme would not benefit directly—the skilled workers, who are unused to severe, strength-exacting toil. But the watchmaker who is out of employ is no more worthy of help than the navvy who stands with hunched shoulders at the street corner; and it would be of no small advantage to the unemployed of the towns where the inflow of the rural population diverted into other channels. It is not the least of the advantages of harbour construction that it would not require a large shifting of the population. The works would be spread over many localities, the number required in each place would not be large. It is, indeed, just because each individual scheme would only require a limited number of men that it must be entrusted to free labour. Large operations may perhaps be properly executed by convict labour: but the smaller scale necessary for such harbours as this article deals with would not justify the cost of erecting convict stations. They must be carried out by free labour, if at all. If their intrinsic necessity be admitted, then they must be done, wholly or in part by the State. If they are to be done, then the best time to choose is when there is a large amount or surplus labour looking for employment.

It is not, of course, pretended that this proposal is going to solve the unemployed problem, though, by creating or developing a local industry, it may do something to give employment in the future. All that it pretends to do is to offer work of real necessity and value to people who want employment work conveying no taint of paupersim, helpful to those employed, and remunerative to the State.

NOVI-BAZAR.

Magnificent Scenery and Suppers.

Mr. James F. Hope, author of "The History of the 1900 Parliament," has communicated to "The Standard" his impressions of a journey recently taken by him through the country proposed to be traversed by the Novibazar Railway. He writes:—

"Although this territory borders on Austria, and has now been brought by rail within 36 hours of Vienna, it is as uncivilised a strip of country as can possibly be found in the whole of Europe. It would appear to have been left by the Treaty of Berlin as a wedge, for strategic reasons, to divide Servia from Montenegro.

"Under the Treaty of Berlin, the Austrians have a right to occupy the whole country as far as Mitrovicza, but up to now they have only availed themselves of that right as far as the Lim Valley, where they have advanced posts to Priboj and Prijeepolje, with a strong advanced post at Plevlje, or Tashlitza. At these places there are also Turkish troops, who are garrisoned side by side with the Austrians, apparently in perfect harmony. It is a matter of some little difficulty to traverse this region, as the Vali of the Province of Kossovo is somewhat chary of making himself responsible for European travellers, and will in no case allow them to go without a considerable armed escort. If, however, leave is once given, the authorities show every courtesy and even hospitality to the traveller.

A POT-POURRI DINNER.

Mr. Hope describes his visit to the town of Mitrovicza, the village of Banska—where there are medicinal springs—and Novibazar, where he had his first experience of Turkish hospitality, drinking plum brandy and making a meal of "hors d'oeuvres," in ignorance of the baked meats that were to follow He continued his journey westward to Sienitza, through territory in which an escort was deemed essential, for the reason that it is held to be whithin the sphere of roving Albanian bands.

TEN EUROPEANS IN 18 MONTHS.

"The visit to the Governor is one of great ceremony," continues Mr. Hope, "and to cut this call short would be considered highly impolite. Afterwards the traveller is taken to his lodgings, but except for a moment or two to wash himself, he is attended all the time until the principal evening meal, the interval being taken up with cigarette smoking, the drinking of coffee, and such conversation as is possible through the medium of an interpreter. Until one gets accustomed to it, this is rather fatiguing, but one soon adapts oneself to the customs of the country. No breakfast, save a cup of coffee, is taken by the Turk, and for the midday meal one has to take one's chance of getting eggs or cheese in the han, or wayside inn. All the food is provided gratuitously, but substantial tips are expected by the servants who wait upon you. No doubt if many travellers went along this route inns would be established and regular charges made, but I was told in Novibazar that only ten Europeans had been there in eighteen months. On leaving Sienitza, we passed out of the bare down country, and ascended the head waters of the Uvatz, through beautiful natural woods of birch and fir. We then crossed the watershed between the Uvatz and the Lim, the view to the left, towards Mentenegro, being magnificent to a degree. There is hardly the semblance of a road here, although, some how, carriages manage to get along, and here and there the beginnings of a new road were being cut, which may, perhaps, have been finished by now. The descent into the Lim Valley is exceedingly steep, and almost at every step one finds a change of climate. At the bottom of the road is a handsome mordern Servian monastery, and above it a fine old castle. After a short day's ride I arrived in the early afternoon at Prijpolje, where, in front of the Konak, I found an imposing array of official persons ready to do me honour, including the Governor, and, on one side, a Bimbashi, in command of the Turkish troops, and on the other side an Austrian major, whose Western appearance made a pleasant impression on me after the entirely Oriental scenes I had been through.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE.

"At Prijipolje I was entertained, the first night by a wealthy Servian, with great hospitality, and the next night I was the guest of the Austrian mess. I then went on to Plevlje, where I was entertained by the Pasha, who was at once civil and military governor, and who lives on amicable terms with the Austrians quartered there. From here onwards I was provided with mounts by the kindness of the Austrian authorities, and reached Sarajevo after three days' riding through exquisitely beautiful country, strangely little known to Western Europe. With regard to the railway that is to open up the country described above, it must be remembered that its commercial importance may be easily exaggerated, as the present line from the Hungarian frontier to Uvatz is a narrow gauge, whereas the line with which it will have to connect as Mitrovicza is a broad gauge. Thus the natural course of goods going from Salonika will still be via Nish and Belgrade. Strategically, however, it undoubtedly threatens both Servia and Montenegro, and therein no doubt, lies its real value to the Austrian Government. It will be a line exceedingly costly and difficult to construct, because if it followed the Uvats Valley from its present terminus, it would run absolutely along the Servian frontier. It will therefore, have to be diverted up the Lim, whence it will be a tremendous climb on to the table land of Sienitza. The same difficulty will occur further east, and the line will have to be taken over the Rogosna ridge instead of up the valley of the Ibar. Whatever political complications have arisen over the making of this line, it cannot be otherwise than an unmixed boon to the inhabitants, many of whom are now sunk in the lowest straits of poverty and misery."

THE DECAY OF DANDYISM.

The man who can dominate a London dinner-table can dominate the world. The future belongs to the dandy. It is the exquisites who are going to rule.—"A Woman of No Importance."

The prophecy is only a few years old writes Harold Owen. But who would have the courage to make it to-day! When "Lord Illingworth" first uttered it, I have no doubt it passed not only unchallenged and uncriticised, but was received with admiration, not only for its characteristic quality as an expression of a certain philosophy of life, but for its prophetic discernment. It was in congenial company—one glittering point the more in a dazzling constellation, and it coruscated congruously.

But to-day, disinterred out of a new edition of the play and set nakedly by itself, contextually unsupported and deprived of its surrounding atmosphere, how vain a thing it looks! It is like a solitary and belated masquerader caught shamefaced in the cold and pitiless daylight, "after the ball is over." And as an expression of a view of life how remotely it falls on the ear! It is, indeed, an echo of the past. Never was prophecy so quickly super-annuated, so forlornly falsified. In its day it belonged to the advance-guard of the Audacities. It kept company with "Nothing succeeds like excess" and "One can live down anything except a good reputation" and "A bad man is the sort of man who admires innocence," and all that "glittering train" To-day the glitter has gone—it does not dazzle, but is bright with a pathetic futility. There are shops in the town where "diamonds"—qualified by an adjective—are prodigally displayed. But an awning shuts out the light, even on a June day, casting a factitious shade, so that the lights in the window may be lit; and in the artificial light, the artificial diamonds scintillate. "The future belongs to the dandy. It is the exquisites who are going to rule!" It is cruel to drag 'that' out into the cold daylight.

But profitable, and salutary. Poor dandy! Even the past does not belong to him, nor any tiny part of it. In all ages—as Buck, Blood, Incroyable, or Macaroni, even down to the "johnny" of our own yesterday—he has been abnormal, tolerated for his place in the great human comedy, indulged and even flattered, but still—only a butt. Life has hummed about him, the work of the world has gone on, leaving him to drone or flutter in the sun; but he has, alas! never been taken seriously, even when he has so taken himself. We must go to Teufelsdrockh to see that the portion of the prophecy which concerns him, at any rate, is already covered with the dust of its own falsification. For merely to define him, proves him obsolete:

First, touching Dandies, let us consider, with some scientific strictness, what a Dandy specially is. A Dandy is a Clothes-wearing Man, a Man whose trade, office, and existence consist in the wearing of clothes. Every faculty of his soul, spirit, purse, and person is heroically concentrated to this one object, the wearing of Clothes wisely and well; so that as others dress to live, he lives to dress.

So defined—and the definition is indulgent enough—it will be seen that there is little scope for the dandy in the present, and no hope for him in the future. He has no present, indeed, and therefore prophecy concerning his future becomes a particularly gratuitous form of error. The last pitched battle of Dandyism was fought in the "twenties," when the whole suit, so to speak, of "Breeches v. Trousers" was brought to trial before the Bar of Fashion. Wellington was, strangely enough and quite unwittingly, on the side of the dandies, and was refused admission to Almack's for bringing a trousered temerity to its portals. Dizzy, naturally enough, was on the side of the dandies. A letter to a relation discloses the fact that he first wore breeches at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, and there was a curious anticipation of a phrase immortal in literature in his statement that his first Court suit revealed to him "that he had a leg." But Dandyism, espousing trousers, won the day. Headed by D'Orsay, it declared the leg dishonoured in the breech, and established the observance of trousers—and so won a Pyrrhic victory for Dandyism. For the trouser, is essentially a utilitarian garment. Sartorial cunning did its best for some years to impart variety and a mode into its unsympathetic tubular shape, but gave up the struggle after the peg-top stage. As an expression of Dandyism, the trouser went out with Piccadilly weepers. And the utilitarian garment, confirmed by a progressively utilitarian age, has at least triumphed over Dandyism. The cult flew to waistcoats, to big buttons on parachute-skirted coats, to fantasies, in "waists," to brimmy hats, brimmier hats, brimmiest hats, brimless hats, and to a hundred subtle and minute evasions of fashion, in desperate hope of creating a new fashion and prolonging the reign of Dandyism; but, in the long run, with the race run in an unsympathetic and utilitarian age, Dandyism grew lean and scant of breath, panted, and withdrew from the contest. Just about the time when the prophecy was penned that gave the future to Dandyism, Dandyism was preparing to give up the ghost. The old Gaiety was pulled down, and a historic continuity was broken. "Jimmy's" was closed, and the "Johnnies" deprived of their "Jimmy's," left without a "point d'appui" and a rallying-place, sucked a crutched stick moodily for awhile, and then submitted and dispersed. To-day there are no Johnnies—the very name is out of date, and no new synonym has arisen, because none is needed.

No, the dandy is dead. A year or two ago a marvellous collection of waistcoats, from the wardrobe of a dandy-decadent, was dispersed, amid derisive jests and bids, at so much a bundle! In vain, now does a professional journal devoted to the aesthetic and commercial interests of tailoring, seek to provoke and stimulate the masculine mind to a shamed sense of its lapses from fashion, to the enormity of its offences against braids and buttons, to the heinousness of loose skirts or skimpy roll-collars. None heeds. In vain does it cast a censorious eye over the frock-coats of Cabinet Ministers to rebuke a jejune lapel, or scrutinise the Academy every May to pillory the portrait-painters. No one heeds. Nay, the tailor, chastened by the adversity of indifference to his art, now meekly asks, "How would you like your pockets, sir?" The Autocracy of Dandyism has abdicated. Democracy triumphs—even when its measure is taken! There is no longer any Kudos in clothes. The dandy is dead.

The dandy being dead, can "Resurgam" be written of him? I think not. Or, at any rate, his only chance of coming to life again will be when all serious problems shall have been solved, when life has ceased to be strenuous, when the mellow glow of the Golden Age suffuses human existence, and Man, having unlimited leisure on his hands as the result of a Parliamentary Half-hour's Day, turns his attention, out of sheer boredom, to the adornment of his person. But the prophet had not the Millennium in his mind.

Had he the dandy, in the sense in which I have dealt with him, in his mind at all? To accommodate his prophecy, let us assume that he meant a dandyism of the mind rather than of the outward man. "Exquisite" excuses the concession; the reference to the dinner-table almost justifies the leniency. But, I fear, that dandyism of the mind is in the same parlous plight as that of the body. Dandyism in all its forms is demoded—the "exquisite" is extinct, as a class. Stray individual specimens of him may still be encountered, but they are anachronisms—curiosities regarded on no higher level than two-headed calves. The fact is, a spacious and leisured age is necessary to the cultivation and the fine flowering of the exquisite. In these condensing and concentrated days, when miles are compressed into a motor-car, dinner into three courses, the art of correspondence into postcards, and amusement into tabloid dramas, there is not enough elbow-room for the exquisite.

The statesman who said "We are all Socialists now' may have been slightly in advance of the fact. I know one exception, at any rate, to that devastating and levelling rule. But we are all sociable now. Indeed, the condescension of the lower orders is revolutionising society. Only yesterday I saw a peer of the realm, calmly eating a banana on the top of a motorbus, unrebuked by a sweep in the adjoining seat. Yes, we are all sociable now. And the exquisite, even the intellectual exquisite, is the enemy of sociability. He is an intrusion, an irrelevance—even a nuisance. I have met him. I have listened to him. I have not answered him. Life is too short. There is a millinery of the mind as well as of the body, and one is worse than the other. The exquisite is a "superior person," and that is why he is inferior to honest commonplaceness. He must be self-conscious; and when that quality in allied to "superiority" the combination is offensive. Moreover, he is only ripple on the surface; there can never be any depth in him. If there were, then there would be no surface sparkle—and no exquisite. An exquisite is merely the iridescence on a bubble.—and bubbles burst Exquisitism, event at its best, is merely mediocrity specialising itself in a form not worth the trouble. Greatness can never exquisitise. And so, I am afraid, that just as the future is not with the dandy, so it is not the exquisites who are going to rule.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1908.

SCHOOLS FOR MOTHERS.

THERE are many wives, if not mothers, attending schools in India, but they do not learn what is to be taught at special schools now being established by Ladies' Public Health Societies in England. They are experimental undertakings with the object of educating poor mothers in the feeding and training of their children. It may be supposed that a mother knows by instinct how to feed her offspring, whether the mother be a beast or a bird or a human being. But such is not the case, and mothers of all kinds are liable to commit mistakes with fatal results to their children. Even human mothers are deficient in knowledge and require instruction in the rearing of their young. One school for the purpose has already been started in St. Pancras, London, and another is about to be opened in Manchester. The efforts of the Ladies' Public Health Society in the latter place has achieved much towards the solution of two problems—poverty and infantile mortality. It has greatly helped the mothers and improved the children, and the Lady Mayoress of Manchester, who is an ardent advocate of the cause, told a meeting in that city the other day that the difficulty which faced reformers was not so much one of infantile preservation as one of infantile improvement. "If we had a better class of children produced from a stronger breed of mothers," said she, "we should have far less to do with the children in later life." And this is undoubtedly true. If we had no infantile marriages in India we should have a stronger race of people, able the better to withstand the ravages of famine and pestilence. Moreover, the increase of population would be restricted, and we should not have to trouble ourselves about Asiatic immigration into countries where the Asiatic is not wanted. But these subjects need not trouble us just at present. We may be able to learn something and find lessons for application to our own needs in this country from the experiments now being carried on at Home.

The Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell, who went to Manchester as a delegate for St. Pancras, was able to show that the operations of the institution in which she is interested had already achieved something in lessening the infant mortality in the district in which it worked. Of every thousand babies born in London about one-fifth die and the infant mortality generally is probably as high as it was sixty or seventy years ago. Considering the improvement in public health among persons of other ages it seemed imperative that something should be done to bring the infant mortality into line with the general improvement. So a number of ladies took premises in St. Pancras with a large shop window in which they exhibited a number of pictures of ricketty babies and an invitation to mothers to come in and learn how to prevent their babies becoming bow-legged. They started a restaurant at which nursing mothers could obtain suitable nourishment at low prices and the effect was simply marvellous. The death-rate among children in St. Pancras went down and the improvement was maintained. At first the objection was raised that the effect of such an undertaking would be to pauperise the people, but this was soon disproved, and the satisfactory results produced more than justified the effort. Children improved in health, in weight and in vigour, and the mothers profited through the instrumentality of little discourses on the general subject of hygiene. Then lectures were given in "How to look after a baby for the first month," and a cookery teacher gave lessons in cheap and simple preparation of food. A rule impressed upon mothers was, avoid giving a child a taste of everything they ate themselves—a habit, alas, which many mothers fall into, with the consequence that the child partakes of food for which his internal economy is not yet prepared, and pains, sickness and irritability of temper are the immediate and early results.

Of course it is desirable to get the fathers interested in the welfare of the mothers and children, but this is not an easy matter. At St. Pancras, however, by offering facilities for a pipe and coffee, they induced numbers of men to call in and hygiene was talked to them in the simplest and most easily understood language. The sacredness of child-life is also impressed upon them, and gradually the sphere of usefulness of the Ladies' Public Health Society was extended. We do not know to what extent their methods of operation could be applied here, but it seems that they are better calculated to achieve their desired object much more efficaciously than those at present adopted. The difficulties here are doubtless greater, and the wretched caste system would certainly militate against any scheme for the direct treatment of children by women of castes different from those of the mothers. Still here, as elsewhere, the community should endeavour to prepare the mothers of the community for their most important function. It is the most important education that can possibly be given to women. Instead of taking away from mothers their own responsibility the Ladies' Public Health Societies enforce it and, if they can secure for them the education necessary to enable them to rear strong and hearty children, so much the better for them and for the rest of the world and for posterity. The lessons on hygiene given to the mothers cannot but lead them to strive for greater cleanliness in their homes, which of itself would be a great advantage; instructions as to the rearing and care of children will lead to the improvement of their physique. How this object can best be attained in this country is a very difficult problem, but it is probable that Public Health Officers and such Hygienic Societies as exist will be able to solve it.

MILITARY REFORMS. LORD KITCHENER had been in office, as Commander-in-Chief, about seventeen months, when four years ago he issued his famous Memorandum on the Training and Distribution of the Army and the organisation or disorganisation of the Staff. His most captious critics could notaccuse him of undue haste in taking the steps that brought about the much-needed and far-reaching reforms of that time. There was, of course, no lack of grumblers, who foresaw nothing but grave discontent in an overworked army in the future. But the wisdom of Lord Kitchener's action has been amply proved in its results, and the most inveterate of those croakers must by now have become silenced. In its progress the army in India has made rapid strides and reached now such a high state of efficiency as would surprise those who in recent years have left the Bombay Light behind for good and all and severed their connection with the army in this country. Lord Kitchener came to India with the reputation of being the hardest of taskmasters, but perhaps never before has the Indian Army been ruled by a chief more genuinely solicitous for its welfare or more ready to withdraw any innovation the continuance of which did not appear desirable, after a fair trial. As an instance we might recall the special promotion of a number of officers annually by selection; the error of this substituting selection for the method of rejection, was rectified as quickly as it was acknowledged. Before taking any measures, except such as where immediate action was called for, Lord Kitchener had made a careful study of the Indian Army and its incomprehensible distribution, throughout the country. It was thought that the army in India with its better opportunities was much ahead of the army at Home, at the time of Lord Kitchener's advent, but he was by no means satisfied with what he saw, and did not hesitate to express his disappointment and to exact something better than what he had seen during the first months of his command. Commanding officers were made entirely responsible for the military education of their officers, and that anachronistic cramming institution, the Garrison Class, was at once abolished. General officers were not to be content with an annual tour of fault-finding, styled the Annual Inspection, and were no longer to be "hostile critics," but ready helpers.

It is apparent, however, that Generals cannot satisfactorily fill the role of the "ready helper" if they do not satisfy themselves that their Staff Officers do like-wise and abstain from being too captious in their criticisms. Any tendency in this direction should be checked and care taken that a conciliatory tone is observed by their staff in their dealings with Units and Departments. Upon this point every General Officer should satisfy himself, though, of course, it cannot be expected that he could, or that he should be conversant of the subject of all matter that goes out under his name. The Staff was reorganised and redistributed; the duties of training and routine being separated and kept distinct, thus enabling Staff Officers to devote their whole time to their own special branch, though we cannot advocate the system that precludes an officer gaining experience in each branch. The distribution of the troops and commands at that time, Lord Kitchener recognised as a serious impediment to efficiency. As he said, they had grown up without plan or method and were largely the legacies of a condition of affairs that had long ceased to exist. But although the internal as much as the external security of the country was kept carefully in view, when the redistribution of troops was carried out, there were not wanting some alarmists who foresaw a chaos of civil administration where the garrisons were to be withdrawn. To those who had ploughed in the same furrow since a remote past, the Memorandum came as a bombshell and the hand of the iconoclast was revealed to them! Military Bumbledom was shaken to its foundations. But Lord Kitchener was too strong a man to be deterred. The reforms that he at that time begun were a task of no small magnitude, and only by strength and energy of will can he be able to accomplish them before his tenure of command expires. The latest important development in this steady progress of reform was the abolition of the old Commands giving Divisions independence in decentralisation and allowing Divisional Generals a free hand to administer their own commands. We are aware that the inception of some of the many useful measures that have been adopted was before Lord Kitchener took over office, but the credit of handing over to his successor a highly trained organised army will be his.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY. THE triumph of the moment is Mr. Birrell's. After being saddled with two impossible Bills, he has succeeded in producing a scheme for an Irish University which has had the amazing good fortune of invoking blessings from every side of the House. Any other man, after being baffled by the Education problem and humiliated over the Irish Councils, would have been tempted to throw up the Government in disgust—to take a peerage or join the Labour party. But Mr. Birrell, gifted with astonishing buoyancy and a temper that is the despair of all his contemporaries, has now tried his hand at a problem which frightened both Gladstone and Mr. Balfour, and has to all appearances succeeded. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Wyndham both praised the Bill without reserve; the Nationalists were jubilant, and even the Nonconformists satisfied. Mr. Birrell expounded his scheme the other day in a speech which has been described as of great length and Haldanian fluency. Two new Universities are to be created, one in Dublin, the other in Belfast. The rich and historic foundation of Trinity College, Dublin, always intensely jealous of its position, remains outside the scope of the Bill. On the other hand, the Royal University of Ireland, a purely examining body, will be absorbed. Its buildings will form the nucleus of the new Dublin University, those of Queen's College being the nucleus of the one at Belfast. There will be no religious tests of any kind, for professors or lecturers, fellows or students. The only point to which criticism has been directed is the amount of the financial endowment, which is thought by some to be insufficient for a modern university. Mr. Birrell, however, is persuaded that it is fully adequate as a beginning.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the outward Mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

OUR note of yesterday on the Municipal vacancy should have read, "In order to avoid a contest Mr. Trevor has now withdrawn his candidature."

AT a meeting of the Karachi Port Trustees held on Friday, the Chairman announced that the surplus for the year ending 31st March, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,77,000.

OUR contemporary, the *Advocate of India*, has brought out the first number of the *Jagad Vritta*, a weekly Marathi newspaper, which is to reform vernacular journalism. It is the intention of the proprietors to produce a weekly newspaper, "which, in its contents and the cost of production, will actually compare with the highest type of such journals published in Europe." The proprietors are aware that the scheme is an ambitious one, but they do not enter on the task without having assured themselves that, provided they faithfully perform their share of the contract, the Marathi-reading public will give it generous support. We believe the undertaking will succeed.

IN our advertisement columns we publish a lengthy notification by Mr Maxwell, the officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India, wherein will be found complete information relating to the despatch and delivery of articles and communications intended for those who are now engaged on the frontier. We would particularly draw the attention of our readers to the detailed mass of information furnished by Mr. Maxwell, as a knowledge of the same will avoid many vexatious delays and prevent articles and letters going astray. We feel sure the public will keenly appreciate this piece of official politeness on the part of the officiating Director General of the Post Office of India.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BILLIARDS AND LA CROSSE.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, APRIL 10.

LONG DISTANCE RUNNING.

The coming Marathon Race is causing a genuine boom in long distance running and if some of our clubs are enterprising enough to promote a 50 miles race in the autumn, we shall probably have a new string of records from 21 to 50 miles. The ones now standing have had a long life, solely because there has been no effort to improve on the figures, which are really soft compared to the records up to 20 miles. Since writing last week, two more Marathon trials have been held. The one promoted by the Blackheath Harriers was a genuine test, the distance being 24 miles 670 yards and in this E. R. Small and A. H. L. Knapp finished 22 seconds apart, Small's time being 2hours 51mins. 2 1-5secs. The performance is enhanced from the fact that a violent rain and hail-storm came on at about the half journey, which naturally handicapped the runners. Neither Small nor Knapp are what are termed class men, but speed is not the chief factor in a 25 miles race. The other event was run on the roads from Liverpool to Southport, 18 miles. Such a distance is capital training for the real thing, but as a guide to the selectors of our representatives, it is useless. The actual race next July will be run over a course measuring 26 1/3 miles while the 'Poly' official trial will be 22½ miles. The writer thinks that the trials ought to be the full distance to be a genuine test, for though the winner at 20 miles may be the best of the competitors at 26 miles it is not necessarily so, as those last few miles may make a lot of difference. To return a moment to the Liverpool-Southport race, W. T. Clarke of the Sefton Harriers did a good performance by running the journey in 1 hour 46 mins. 8 secs. Two other noted athletes in J. T. Rimmer, an ex-four miles champion and C. J. Straw an ex-National cross-country champion were among the few who failed to finish. Writing about Marathon Races, 51 entries have already been received for the official trial on April 25th and it is hoped a few more of the cracks will send in their names before the list closes.

TOM LONGBOAT.

Home sportsmen are wondering what will be the outcome of the Longboat controversy. Two items of news just to hand read somewhat different. One is that the New England Athletic Association has declared Longboat and his three pacers for the famous run at Boston on February 13th, to be professionals. The other item is that the Canadian-Indian will conclude his preparation for the Marathon Race in Ireland and that the fund collected in Brantford will be held over until after the Olympiad and then devoted to erecting a house for his mother at the Brantford reservation All this considerably confuses home sportsmen who fear unpleasantness over the matter. We should all like to see Longboat perform and therefore hope matters may not be so bad as they seem.

CYCLING.

British cyclists have not covered themselves with glory on the Continent of late years, but there is every possibility that we shall see something more satisfactory during the season now opening. To commence with, J. H. Benyon, the Chester "flier" and a world's amateur champion two seasons ago, is at last "catching on" to the tactics of the French professionals. This he proved on Sunday when winning an International scratch race against some real good men. After this he will be expected to show more form and as he possesses a fine pace, there is no reason why he should not reach the very top of the tree. It is [illegible] men, however, we ought to do well in the [illegible] and R. Shirley do not earn lots of [illegible] behind pace, many people will be disappointed.

BOXING.

At the rate the English style of boxing is finding favour in Paris, that city will soon rival London as a centre for the noble art. International contests are now of weekly occurrence and two of that character claimed support a few days since. Walter Abbot of California and "Tiger" Smith of Wales had a hot go in which the American considerably enhanced his reputation. He was so clever that he simply "stood off" Smith's rushes for eight rounds and when the Britisher commenced to tire, he sailed in and knocked him out in the ninth round. Smith was no match for Abbott so far as science was concerned, but he showed great gameness and came in for a fine reception. He was very sick crossing the Channel and hopes to put up a better fight still when next he visits Paris. The other International contest was between Curley Watson, an ex-sailor, and W. Lewis of America, and here again the visitor was best man, Watson being well beaten when he retired in the fourth round. More big hauls are scheduled for the near future and among the stars to appear will be Tommy Burns, the Canadian having agreed to box ten rounds with Jewey Smith, which ought to be an easy thing for Burns.

WRESTLING.

All sportsmen here, and those who favour wrestling in particular, were greatly astonished at the outcome of the Hackenschmidt v. Gotch match at Chicago. While there appears little doubt that Gotch used questionable tactics, nine out of ten people are surprised that "Hack" could not throw him (though they were wrestling two hours) while he himself was thrown heavily—though not a pin fall. The general idea is that "Hack" has been overdoing it and was not fit for a big struggle. On the other hand Gotch has evidently improved and home sportsmen are hopeful of seeing him meet Zbysco at Olympia. (London) next July, the date suggested being the day following the Hackenschmidt v. Zbysco match. It will come as no surprise should "Haek" re-establish himself and seek another match with Gotch.

BILLIARDS.

We are having all sorts of billiards now and if variety goes for anything sportsmen are well off. John Roberts, who was supposed to retire a year ago, appears to have taken another lease of life. After beating Fred Weiss of Australia by 817 points in their match of 15,000 up on an Octangular table, he issued a challenge to play anyone a match at Snookers Pool for £100 or more aside. The veteran is by no means a back number and, as championship matches are likely to be the order next season, he may possibly join in the fray again. Chas. Dawson is now appearing in a new role, viz. as a receiver of a start, Louis, Varquez, the Spanish player being engaged in the task of trying to concede him 1,500 points in 3,500 at the straight cannon game. The Huddersfield man is doing well at the time of writing and looks like winning. His main object, however, is probably to improve his cannon game and he is quite likely to learn something new from his talented rival.

ROWING.

Considering how influenza and jaundice had weakened some of the Oxford men, they put up a capital struggle against Cambridge in the 45th annual boat race on Saturday. Both crews were well rowed out and the race served to show that the Cantabs are very speedy. It was this which enabled them to win, as after gaining a good lead, Stuart was able to take a breather and come again each time the Dark Blues spurted. Nothing definite is known yet as to how the Olympic crews will be constituted, but there is no doubt a fine eight might be made up from the two 'Varsity crews which raced on Saturday. Stuart has now stroked Cambridge to victory three times, besides the International race against Harvard, and his judgment and knowledge of tactics would make him appear just the man to stroke an Olympic crew.

LEAGUE MATTERS.

With the end of the season at hand, the struggles of the teams closely concerned in promotion or otherwise grows keener and keener. Of course the League championship is a certainty for Manchester United, which enjoys a clear lead of ten points. At the other end of the table, Blackburn, (30 points for 34 games) Bristol, (29 for 33), Bolton and Notts County (28 for 33), and Birmingham (28 for 34) appear to be the teams, two of which will have to go down into the second Division. Another great struggle is going on among the top teams in this to see which two shall take the place of the two relegated from the First Division. Derby County (46 for 33) appears likely to gain promotion, and then come Oldham 45 for 33, Bradford 44 for 33 and Fulham 43 for 32, so there is not much in it.

Falkirk came a cropper when entertaining St. Mirren in a Scottish League match on Saturday and went down by 3 goals to 2. The team made some atonement on Wednesday, however, by beating Queen's Park (4—2) on the latter's ground, which leaves the winners at the head of the table with 52 points for 33 games. Celtic, however, claim 47 points for 29 games and will probably be on top at the finish. A feature of Saturday's games was the defeat of Heart of Midlothian (on the latter's ground) when opposed by Hibernians, the score being 2 goals to 1.

FOOTBALL.

England had hard luck in the International against Scotland, under Association rules, at Glasgow on Saturday. The game had barely started when Rutherford, a forward, was injured and thereafter he was of little use to his side. In spite of this handicap the visitors did most of the attacking but so sound was the Scottish defence that when the end came each side claimed a draw. This leaves Scotland and England with 5 points each in the championship table, both having defeated Ireland and Wales. The match was witnessed by 125,000 spectators, while thousands were unable to obtain admission. This will convey to over-seas readers the great interest taken in "Soccer" and this match in particular. Previous to Saturday, the biggest gate on record was just over 110,000, on the occasion of the Cup Final at the Crystal Palace between Tottenham Hotspur and Sheffield United. It may be added that Saturday's takings exceeded £5,000.

LACROSSE.

Anyone seeing the final of the club championship on Saturday, who had not previously witnessed a Lacrosse match, must have been greatly impressed. The game is just the one to appeal to Britain's athletic sons, being one in which speed, dash, judgment and command of temper are necessary for great success. As last season, The Old Hulmeians and Surbiton (winners of the North and South Flag competitions respectively) were the clubs left to do battle for the Iroquois Cup and after a keen game, the former again won, this time by 4 goals to 1. Last season the margin was 12-0 and the better showing of Surbiton was largely due to the wonderful goal keeping of C. Smith, formerly associated with the North. One result of the visit of the last Canadian team was shown by the manner the winners packed their goal, when danger threatened and the defence was splendid. We are now looking forward to the trial games for the purpose of selecting the Olympic team. First of all England v. The Rest will claim attention and following that the Duke of [illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible] Vanderbilt's colours is a high class performer. His recent performance at Maisons Laffitte show this, while the manner the colt has been backed down to 8 to 1 is striking proof of the confidence entertained in some quarters. It is rather curious that while American has scored many triumphs over Old England on various fields of sport, we still scent an easy first at horse breeding and racing. We have to go back to 1881 for a thorough American success in the Derby, Mr. P. Lorillard's Iroquois winning in that year with the great Fred Archer in the saddle. True, an American owner's colours were carried to victory in 1901, but the winner—Volodyorski—was English bred and only leased to Mr. W. C. Whitney. Where our cousins have scored, however, is in riding the Derby winners, as M. Cannon (1904) is the only home jockey who has broken the sequence of Derby wins by American jockeys since 1901.

Still another horse, in Succory, has dropped down dead just after passing the post in a race. The colt named came to his end after running in the Newbury Cup on Saturday (won by Rosseta Dawn) and a curious thing in connection with this is that Chicory (the trial horse and stable companion to Succory) died a few days previously. What with these two, Lawyer II (after Grand National) and the famous sires St. Simon, Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee the fatalities among racehorses have been numerous of late.

IN GENERAL.

Norman Brooks of Australia will be entered for the Olympic Lawn Tennis Tournament and in which H. L. Doherty is also expected to play, so these famous exponents of the game may come together this summer.

France, Denmark, Sweden and Germany are expected to enter men for the Olympic boxing events, and as Australia, Canada and South Africa, countries, there should be no difficulty about getting five nations to enter men.

The Olympic Lacrosse contest will be decided on the American tournament plan, each team playing every other, the one winning most games to be hailed the victor.

Young F. Beaurepaire of Victoria has followed up his success in the half and one mile Australian swimming championships by winning the "quarter," and he ought to be dangerous at the Olympic Games.

Arnaud Massey, the open golf champion, has met with another reverse, E. Ray of Ganton beating him in a 36 holes match at Carlisle yesterday, the Jerseyman being one up at the finish.

C. M. Daniels of New York recently swam 100 yards in 57 secs, so he is evidently nearly at the top of his form.

Eson of Scotland was successful in staying fifteen minutes against Zybsco in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling bout at Plymouth yesterday.

For the second year in succession the sisters M. and F. Hezlet met in the final of the Irish Ladies Golf Championship, the former winning by 3 and 4.

The motor-boat "championship of the Solent" at Monico on Thursday was won by the Packard-Lavassor boat, which covered the course of 200 kilometres in 3 hours 45 mins. 2 secs.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th April, 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 252,743 maunds and Rs. 38,003 in the earnings.

THE LATE PREMIER.

NOTABLE FRENCH RECOGNITION.

Tribute from the King.

ALL GOVERNMENT FLAGS TO BE LOWERED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 26.

M. Clemenceau has left Paris for London to attend Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's funeral service at Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

King Edward has directed that the flags on the Government buildings shall be placed at half mast to-day, on the occasion of the funeral service for the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in Westminster Abbey.

The Prince of Wales will represent King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

LATER.

Westminster Abbey was thronged this morning on the occasion of the Memorial Service for the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and an enormous crowd gathered outside.

Three carriages filled with flowers headed the procession from Downing Street to the Abbey.

The Prince of Wales, all the members of the Cabinet, leading politicians and Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, including M. Clemenceau, were present.

THE WORLD'S WEATHER.

Storms in England and China.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Fuller accounts of the cyclone in the United States show that three hundred people were killed and a thousand injured in Mississippi alone.

Hundreds of towns are appealing for tents.

A terrific storm has occurred at Hankao and has doubled the distress caused by the recent floods.

Several steamers have gone ashore and hundreds of more junks have been sunk.

GREAT SHIPBUILDING LOCK-OUT.

80,000 Hands Affected.

COST TO THE MEN.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

In accordance with the threat of the employers, that unless the Tyne shipbuilders resumed work by April 25, all the yards in Great Britain would be closed, the Employers Federation has given notice of a lock-out of the members of the various Unions in all the shipyards of the country from May 2.

This will speedily result in complete stoppage of work and over eighty thousand hands will eventually be affected.

It is estimated that the protracted dispute has already cost the men £500,000.

THE ROSYTH WORKS.

More Land for Explosive Works.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Government is purchasing an additional three hundred acres of ground at Rosyth for a large explosives factory.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Invitation from Canada.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Canada has invited the American Pacific Fleet to visit British Columbia.

LANDSLIDE NEAR OTTOWA.

Twenty-five Killed.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

A landslide has overwhelmed the village of Salsette near Ottowa.

Twenty-five persons were killed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 26.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia" with the English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay at 7 p. m. to-day. The same Company's s.s. "Britannia" left for Colombo and Australia at 8 p. m. to-day.

WE regret to record the death from enteric of Captain S. H. Jacob, Commandant, Peshawar Border Military Police.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of a new circle of postal audit at Madras, to relieve the existing congestion.

MR. MICHAEL, Accountant-General, Punjab, proceeds Home in May on six months' leave, Mr. Adie succeeding him.

THE NAVAL DISASTER.

CRUISER A TOTAL WRECK.

Over 40 Lives Lost.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The latest official statement regarding the cruiser *Gladiator* says that she has become a total wreck.

Four of the crew were drowned and thirty-four are missing and seven injured.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Several of the injured in the *Gladiator* collision were in the stokeholds. One gained the deck unaided, though both of his legs were fractured in two places. Others were rescued with the greatest difficulty owing to the vessel heeling over.

Two corporals from Fort Victoria swam out 150 yards and aided those who were exhausted in trying to swim ashore. One corporal rescued eleven men.

THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

Arrival at Stockholm.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

His Majesty King Edward and Queen Alexandra have arrived at Stockholm.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The popular reception of King Edward and Queen Alexandra in Stockholm was exceptionally hearty.

King Edward, replying to a cordial toast at the State banquet, said that he entirely concurred in King Gustaf's favourable views regarding the North Sea and Baltic agreements. He was confident that they would materially conduce to the peaceful development of the Northern countries and to the maintenance of everlasting peace.

REVEREND MARGOSCHIS.

His Death at Tuticorin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 27.

I regret to record the death this morning at Tuticorin of Rev. Canon Arthur Margoschis, one of the most devoted S. P. G. missionaries in Southern India, in his sleep. Mr. Margoschis was educated at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and went through a medical course at St. George's Hospital, London. He was ordained deacon in 1877, and priest in 1880, and was placed in charge of the Medical Mission at Nazareth, Tinnevelly; was appointed honorary Chaplain and examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Tinnevelly and Madura, in 1896, and made honorary Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, in 1902.

EXAMINATION FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 27.

At the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University held at Lucknow, the students, when they had completed their history paper, were informed that the paper would be set again as the questions had leaked out in Allahabad. To-day the examinees presented themselves at the Jubilee High School for examination, when they were told that a further postponement had been made by the Registrar, who intimated that further instructions should be awaited.

A SERIOUS BRAWL.

Eurasians in Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

In the course of a riot over a rent question, two Eurasians, named D'Penning, are alleged to have stabbed two Mahomedans grievously. Grave issues are likely to ensue.

REVEREND LAFONT.

Out of Danger.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

Father Lafont has been pronounced out of danger.

RESIDENT OF TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 27.

Mr. Lionel Davidson, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Resident of Travancore and Cochin, Mr. R. C. Culling Carr having been granted 6 months' leave from the 25th proximo.

A FATAL DROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

On Sunday night, Private Andsley, Gordon Highlanders, jumped off Dalhousie Barracks, falling 80 feet. He was removed to hospital, where he died.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator," from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 26th instant.

MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

A PREVAILING CALM.

Tribesmen Disheartened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

Everything is quiet on the Mohmand border. There are still considerable "lashkars" assembled in the remoter Mohmand country under the Hazrat Sahib and Mir Sahib Jan Badshah, but they are for the time being inactive. Many men of the Afghan contingent have returned to their own country and there appears little doubt that harvesting operations, rather than ghaza, occupy the present attention of the tribesman. On the Landi Kotal side the Afridi maliks seem so far loyal as to have seconded the efforts of Colonel Roos Keppel to preserve order, and there is as yet no sign that the numerous Afghan agents sent to stir up the tribes of Tirah have attained any success. A large Afghan force of between two and three thousand men is still assembled near Dakka, presumably under the Sufi Sahib, but its purpose remains doubtful. The attempt against the Panjkora bridge has come to nothing. A "lashkar" of fanatical Bajauris actually assembled for the purpose of an attack, but in view of the firm attitude of the local chief of Dir and Swat the intention was abandoned, the "lashkar" dispersed, and the mullas who had collected it together retired hastily to their own districts. There has been an affray in the Wana Agency between the militia and a band of marauding Mahsuds, in which the latter lost four men killed; but there is nothing to show that this affair possesses any special political significance, or any connection with matters further north. Elsewhere on the frontier everything is as quiet as usual. Meanwhile the organization of the force placed under General Willcocks' command is steadily progressing.

LATER.

To-day's frontier news is that the position remains unchanged, none of the enemy having been seen on the border. The wounded in General Willcocks' Force are arriving in Peshawar.

The Mohmands are evidently disheartened by their recent reverse. Unless, however, they submit definitely within the next few days, there can be no option but to pursue them into their valleys and inflict a punishment sufficiently severe to prevent a recurrence of such unprovoked attack upon British territory as that of which they have been guilty. The necessary force for such a purpose is rapidly assembling under General Willcocks upon the border, and an advance can be made at any time.

SEDITION-MONGERS.

Contaminating Rude Minds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 27.

A Cuddapah correspondent writes that there are seditious preachers touring through the country among the rude, untutored folk in villages. They appear to have advocated a rebellion against Government and urged that the people should arrange to rule themselves. There is a talk in the villages that a king is to appear who would conquer King Edward, and that the Government were sending all gold and silver to England and issuing only rupees made of pewter.

RECENT DARING OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 27.

This afternoon the Cantonment Magistrate sentenced Ah Poy to two years' rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of stolen property belonging to Conductor Clarke and Lieutenant Lyon, and for theft of such property. Ah Kyin has been committed to the Sessions under section 458, I.P.C., for house-breaking by night after having made preparations to cause hurt by being armed with a dagger.

On Saturday night another Chinaman was arrested by the police in Cantonments with a large knife, for the possession of which he was unable to give a satisfactory account.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

The Levée at the Viceregal Lodge takes place this year on the 21st proximo and the State Dinner on 26th June, the latter date being that appointed for the observation of the King Emperor's birthday.

Lord Kitchener attended a special meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council at Simla on Monday.

THE AMIR.

Arrival at Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

The Amir returned to Kabul some three weeks ago, and the rumour which has found publication, of his being ill at Jellalabad, need not therefore be taken seriously.

MORE BILLS ON LONDON.

It is notified for general information that the Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £5,00,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 3/32d. the rupee subject to the usual conditions:—

(3) All applications for Bills must be addressed to the Comptroller General at Calcutta and should reach him not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday, 30th instant.

BOGUS FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Accused punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 27.

At the Madras High Court, before Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, charges against N. C. Roy and E. S. A. Cohen were to-day again taken up for trial. Roy pleaded guilty to having on the 30th November, 1903, at Madras, cheated Rungasawmy Pillay, by falsely representing to him that he (accused) with Cohen were agents of a London Syndicate which was prepared to advance money on security of landed property, that loans had actually been granted on such security, that Cohen was a wealthy financier and a relation of Baron Rothschild, and that the inspection fee deposit of 1-2 per cent. on amount of loan required would be refunded if the loan was not granted, and thereby dishonestly induced Rungaswamy Pillay to part with Rs. 1,500 as inspection fee for a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs; (2) having on 13th May, 1904, at Guntur, cheated, under similar circumstances, Pailvan Rajah Babu Sahib, by false representations; and (3) having on 2nd June, 1904, at Madras, cheated Shaik Ali Sahib. Cohen pleaded not guilty to similar indictments.

On the court re-assembling this morning, the Advocate-General entered "nolli prosequi" in the case against Cohen, under Section 333, Criminal Procedure Code. The accused was accordingly discharged.

In the case against Roy, the Crown Prosecutor said the offences to which he pleaded guilty were of a very serious nature and of a kind to a large extent new to this country. Cohen, who had just been discharged, had been convicted in Calcutta on similar charges and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, of which three were still to be served. This was the main reason why the case against him had not been proceeded with. On that occasion, Roy was acquitted. It was clear from the evidence that very considerable sums of money had been misappropriated. The case of the prosecution was that Cohen and Roy were acting in concert.

His Lordship asked how long accused had been in jail, and was told he had been there about eleven months in connection with the present case, and for eight months in Calcutta.

Taking this into consideration, his Lordship sentenced Roy to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

UNANI MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, APRIL 27.

The annual meeting of the Madrasa Tabiya or Unani, Medical School, was held here for distribution of prizes to successful students, under the presidency of Mr. R. Humphreys, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi. Hazaq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, Honorary Secretary of the School, read the annual report, which recorded the increasing prosperity of the institution during the past year.

Shaikh Abdul Kadir, Barrister-at-Law, made a speech in which he appealed to the Indian public to encourage the institution. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, who is touring in Upper India in connection with educational matters, was then specially invited by the Chairman to address the meeting. He said the institution was the only one of its kind in India and as such it deserved encouragement from all parts of India. He regretted that the members of European or national system of medicine did not give the Unani system the encouragement which it deserves. No amount of discouragement had succeeded in driving the Unani system out of the field. It still had an extraordinary fascination with a large number of Indian people; first, because they had immense faith in its efficacy—and faith was everything in medicine; secondly, Unani medicine was cheap; thirdly, the hakim was easily accessible; and lastly, the Unani system was Swadeshi and therefore naturally dear. It was therefore desirable to raise its principles to a more rational standard and lessen the purely empirical manner in which hakims have been using drugs. The Munshi said the institution at any rate would drive out the mere quack who now practised everywhere without any sanad.

Mr. Humphreys, in reply, made a very encouraging speech. He said he entirely agreed with Moulvi Rafiuddin in his observation that the people had great faith in the Unani system. He was of opinion that there was great danger in allowing hakims to practise without any sanad from a recognised institution like the one he was addressing, and said that something should be done to check the evil. Last year a resolution was passed at a public meeting held here regarding the employment of hakims and vayids by the Municipality, on reasonable salaries, for the benefit of the public. He said he had forwarded the resolution to Government, and he had great pleasure to announce that Government had given a favourable reply to the prayer of the public. He also expressed his great pleasure at the title of Hazaq-ul-Mulk being conferred by the Viceroy upon Hakim Ajmal Khan, Honorary Secretary of the School. He could personally testify to the great self-sacrifice of the Hakim in matters of public utility. He concluded by congratulating the Joint Secretary of the School on his safe return from Mecca this year.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

General Hospital Infected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Cholera seems pretty general all over Bengal. It has also been raging in Calcutta some time and has now appeared in the Presidency General Hospital, where there have been some half a dozen cases, one ending fatally. It has appeared in the men's and children's wards.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA. A short time ago I referred to the publication of Sir Herbert Risley's work on the "People of India," which I had not at that time had an opportunity of properly perusing. Having now read the book from cover to cover I must confess to a certain feeling of disappointment in that Bombay and the people of the Western Presidency figure so little in its pages. Sir Herbert knows all about Bengal and the North of India: but he knows very little about the types prevalent on this side and has really never had time to devote any study to them. In consequence of this, and by reason also of trusting for too blindly to mere measurement of skulls, noses and facial angles, his list of castes that bear a close relation to one another is a most extraordinary production. The Mhar and the Brahman are shown to be closely related in the matter of nose dimensions, and the Kunbi and Chitpavan possess an almost identical cephalic index. It is very difficult for people who know and who have worked among these classes to accept these statistical antics; and had Sir H. Risley tempered the results which he has obtained by mere measurement with the results which may be ascribed to "milieu," that is to say environment in its widest sense, it is probable that he might have laid less stress on the apparent connection between types which are obviously widely dissimilar.

The chapter on religion in relation to caste is an excellent piece of work, and is followed by an equally interesting discussion of the subject of Indian nationality. "The standard elements of nationality," says the author, "either do not exist in India or make for diversity rather than uniformity. Caste in particular, an institution peculiar to India, seems at first sight to be absolutely incompatible with the idea of nationality, but the history of the Marathas suggests that a caste or a group of castes might harden into a nation, and that the caste organization itself might be employed with effect to bring about such a consummation. The factors of nationality in India are two—the common use of the English languages for certain purposes and the common employment of Indians in English administration. At present these factors affect only a limited group of persons, among whom the Mahomedans have hitherto stood rather aloof. The masses have not been affected at all. They cannot be reached through language, but they might be reached through the agency of self-governing institutions. The orderly development of the indigenous germs of such institutions ought to be the immediate object of the Indian nationalists. In this direction and, I believe, in this direction alone is it possible to advance towards real political representation." It is difficult to follow this line of argument, and one would have thought that an almost universal conversion of the multitude to one definite religion, no matter whether it be Christianity, Islam or the creed of the Arya Samaj, if such an event lay within the limits of possibility, would be the only possible means of binding the heterogeneous inhabitants of India into one nation and of arousing in them the idea of a common nationality.

THE HAJIS. One has heard nothing lately of the scheme for the erection of a proper Musafirkhana for pilgrims setting out for and returning from the Haj; and rumour is rife in the city to the effect that the only site which Government have found themselves in a position to offer has certain restrictions and liabilities attaching to it which the philanthropist, who proposed to erect the actual building, finds himself unable to accept. If this is so, it is a very great pity; for the disabilities under which Hajis now labour in Bombay amount to nothing short of a scandal. The two or three existing Musafirkhanas can only accommodate two or three thousand people at the most, while as many as twenty thousand persons, some sick, some very decrepit and nearly all very poor, flock into Bombay during the pilgrim season, wander about the streets and very often die in the roads and lanes. Of course, Government are absolutely under no obligation whatever to provide a single square yard of ground for charitable purposes of this nature: and still less are the Bombay Government or the Bombay Corporation bound to do so. For this annual immigration, which swells the city's death-rate, engenders disease and is a standing menace and source of nuisance to the local Health authorities, is imposed upon the city simply and solely through the annually reiterated orders of the Government of India, which declare Bombay to be the sole port of arrival and departure for all pilgrims. But apparently the Bombay Government do recognize the principle that something must be done towards housing and caring for the pilgrims: and it is to be hoped that small questions of resumption for a public purpose or the like will not be permitted to jeopardise the ultimate carrying out of a scheme which is of the highest importance, both to the welfare of a very large body of Indian subjects and to the sanitary well-being of Bombay city. Personally one would not consider it unfair to the Government of India to ask and expect them to defray the entire cost of a suitable site and building: and in any case, as the erection of a pakka Musafirkhana is, as matters now stand, likely to take a long time, the supreme Government ought to bear the cost of the annual erection of a temporary camp, on such open ground as may be suitable and available, sufficient for the accommodation of at least two-thirds of the total number of Hajis who enter Bombay during the pilgrim-season. The danger inherent in the present condition of things is a very real one and ought to be obviated by either temporary or permanent arrangements at the earliest possible opportunity.

ELECTRIC TRAMS. Constant perusal of the daily journals during the last four months has led one to speculate upon the reason why so many accidents have been caused during that period by the electric tram-cars. Accidents of a more or less serious nature have become practically epidemic. One reads one day of a female passenger losing her legs as a consequence of falling under a car, on the next of the ruin of a private carriage, and again of a collision between two tram-cars. It is probably largely due to the fact that the majority of the tram-drivers have not yet acquired full proficiency, and what is more important still, full nerve, and that a great many of the old horse-car drivers who knew the city well and had learned by long experience which particular spots on the route were likely to be dangerous have severed their connection with the present Company. But allowing for this fact and for the almost criminal negligence of the mass of the population, who apparently cannot yet distinguish between a tram-car and a bullock-reckla, there still remains a most uncomfortable suspicion that the brakes, with which the cars are at present provided, are not sufficiently strong. Experiments with them have, it is said, been carried out which tend to show that these brakes are capable of completely stopping the car within a reasonable distance—but there are still many people, and some of them persons with expert engineering knowledge, who declare that the brakes, when worked by the ordinary native driver, are not adequate to stop the car as quickly as is necessary in a large and crowded city. One can only hope that the Corporation will go very carefully into this matter and will not prescribe anything but a minimum rate of speed until they are absolutely satisfied that the Company have provided their cars with the strongest and most efficient form of brake obtainable in Europe.

MATHERAN IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, APRIL 26.

Same old Tongas, same old Ponies!—but not so many of them, and a toy-train instead of the rest, also no baggage-coolies. The toy-train cannot kidnap passengers, but it asks for all their baggage, and sees that it gets it!

Dear old Matheran! "Matheran's quite spoilt now-a-days" has been the talk all my life-time, and I know not how long before. But somehow it never *was* spoilt, and now even the railway has come and it is not spoilt yet—nor will be for many a day. Bombay people, for the most part, don't half appreciate their Matheran—or they pretend not to. "Not much to what you are accustomed to" they say humbly to Northern acquaintances! "but the highest thing we've got within easy reach"! Why apologize! It's the highest thing you *want* when it's so near the sea. It gives you the soft Bombay breeze, with just that bracing touch of hill air which is like the whisky in the soda!

And the change of scene and surroundings no matter where you come from! For there is no place exactly like Matheran. All animal and vegetable life changes, as from one continent to another, not slowly and painfully, but suddenly, in the last 500 feet. Talk of the Himalayas? Gaunt brown slopes, topped with black funereal pines! Abu? Arid, forbidding place, destitute even of the grandeur that should go with harshness. Matheran? Harsh and tender, grand and soft, yellow slopes and black cliffs, furred with greens and streaked with red; brightest sunshine and coolest shade: place of delightful contrasts.

Few people up yet; but more every day, and everything ready. During Easter half Bombay came up. It was delightful to watch their weary faces on arrival—a sad contrast at departure—when the all but too short holiday was at an end. Good tennis may be seen already at the pretty little Gymkhana which is hidden among trees and the possessor of five excellent courts, and now an American Tournament is in full swing. Those leading at present are Mrs. Arthur Wood and Captain Heale—who are said to be the probable winners.

There are some picnics. Tea baskets are seen in many directions on their onward journey to the various points which lend themselves to such frivolities—for the young and old alike. On strolling to Monkey Point one finds the same old couple there—I mean the young couple. There is always a young couple on Monkey Point—they are part of the view. Some old monkeys, too,—on that precipitous shoulder opposite. One wonders how they do it. It is a place a cat would think twice of. Also *why*? There is nothing for them to eat. And there is that wonderful bluff of Porcupine Point, giving the lie to him who says there is no such thing as a straight line in Nature. No man-made wall, no iron gasometer could be more plumb, and beyond it a luminous gauzy haze pierced with gleams of silver Bombay the Beautiful wearing her veil!

THEFT OF CURIOS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 27.

A most serious loss of a very valuable collection of curios, gathered during his long service in the East, has been reported to the Railway Police by Colonel Eardley Wilmot, Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma Division, just on the eve of his retirement, Colonel Eardley Wilmot was proceeding on long leave preparatory to retirement after thirty years' service. The articles were put on a goods train for despatch from Maymyo to Rangoon. Colonel Eardley Wilmot reports that the boxes were loaded in goods wagon No. 1892 on the 1st ultimo at Maymyo by one of the Tennis Club chaprasis, and the first intimation he had of their loss was when Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons, to whom he had booked the goods in Rangoon, reported to him on the 2nd instant that only three boxes of the consignment which he had notified had arrived. He immediately warned the Railway Police by telegraph, following with a letter giving a list of the contents of each box. Investigation showed that the car in question had been sent from Maymyo to Mandalay and attached to No. 182 Down goods train which left the latter place on the 26th ultimo. The car apparently reached Ledauggan on the Pegu-Rangoon section in good shape, as nothing wrong was noticed by the Guard until Togyaunggale was reached, when the car seal was found broken and the door partly open, some of the contents having been removed: the door was locked and the train proceeded to Poozoondaung, where an investigation was made and the contents checked: the result showing a deficiency of seven boxes. Detectives from the Criminal Investigation Department were at once assigned to assist the Railway Police, with the result that two boxes with their contents were recovered in the Pegu District at the same time and place. It is said the remains of three other boxes, nearly consumed by fire, were also found. The recovered boxes were numbered Nos. 10 and 99, and a few among the many contents of the boxes are as follows:—Silver model of pagoda, about 12 inches high: 30 English cups as prizes, all with inscriptions; yellow Chinese embroidery book cloths (silk) from Royal Palace Library, Peking, about 3 ft. square; carved emu egg on stand: silver tiger: Chinese dragon menu holder: Chinese pagoda menu holder; 75 pieces brass ornaments from Burma, Jeypore, etc: big picture about 3 feet 6ins. by 2ft. 6ins. of the battle of Arroyomolinos, with inscription: pictures showing two lines of infantry attacking with bayonets; Bikanir camel hide; stone carvings of Budha, and group dug up at Malakand, said to be 2,000 years old; diaries since 1878; Records of the Levinge family, in 2 vols., French gilt Ormolu clock; 2 very old Korans from Tirah; opium pipe; and menu cards with Burmese scenery painted.

LUCKNOW POST OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 27.

During the management of the present Postmaster of the Lucknow Post Office a number of changes have been introduced, which places the Lucknow office far above others in Northern India. No expense has been spared and workmen were brought from Bombay to do necessary alterations. Changes in the posting department, by means of colours assigned to each despatch, has made handling easy and delivery expeditious.

FISHERIES IN JAPAN.

A Lesson to India.

We have already said that of all the industries which add to the resources of this country, none is capable of greater development than the fisheries, which supply an enormous amount of food for the people, both as an article of consumption and commerce. But unfortunately very little has been done to improve the fisheries save in the grant of cheap salt in the fish-curing yards and in a general improvement of communications. Can Japan give us hints as to the wisest methods of progress and improvement? This question has been most intelligently answered by Sir F. A. Nicholson in his Note on the Fisheries in Japan and his conclusions are necessarily of the highest importance in India. Though his note is only the result of a ten weeks' tour in Japan, during which he paid various visits of inspection to experimental stations, schools and fishing villages, he has, with his characteristic industry and ability, obtained a variety of information which is as interesting as it is instructive. A perusal of this brochure makes it clear what a vast field of improvement lies before India, especially Western India, with its extensive sea coast, gulfs bays, backwaters and numerous streams and rivers intersecting the country, and how if all of these properly conserved and worked, would supply fish for local needs and leave a large margin for export for food and industrial purposes.

The fisheries in India are still in a crude and primitive condition. It was so in Japan up to the time of the Restoration of 1867. Japan was isolated from the outer world, and beyond a small trade there was little external movement in marine products up to the date in question. Japan was split up into about 270 feudal estates largely independent of central authority; intercommunication was difficult and fisheries were regulated by local usages and taxed according to local necessities. The resources of the sea were little attended to by the local authorities, and though there were rules for the protection of fish, these were, at least partly, dictated by religious ideas regarding the sanctity of animal life. But with the Restoration came an immediate change; the regime had hardly begun when the proper control and development of the fisheries were seen both by the authorities and by the more intelligent of the people, to be an absolute necessity. The first overt steps were taken by the Government, who, on behalf of the Sovereign, resumed, by edict, the control of the whole foreshore and of the inshore waters, but declared that the rights of the fishermen and others should continue to be governed by local usage. This contained, says the writer, the germ of that deliberate, far-sighted, organised promotion of fisheries, by Government and people alike, which seemed to him the central lesson of his Japanese Fishery studies. When Government assumed administrative rights over fisheries, it equally accepted, as in agriculture and other industries, correlative duties such as the protection and development of the state's public assets in its fisheries, the increase of the food and manure supply for the general population, the promotion of the arts of obtaining, preserving and cultivating its aquatic products, the development of a foreign trade in improved marine products, the welfare of the fisher population and the proper ascertainment and delimitation of local rights and privileges. One immediate result of this administration was the establishment by Government of a "bureau" within the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, to deal with marine product. This department is thoroughly equipped for all purposes with the best experts and specialists in fisheries, fish culture and fishery law. But this development was simultaneously attended by private effort in launching the Fishery Society of Japan. This society is purely the outcome of private initiative and public spirit, and it has been doing a great deal to improve the fisheries of Japan. It is, as Sir Frederick Nicholson says, a society which combines science with practice. It is a working and not a talking society.

EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

There are numerous experimental stations established in Japan for the purpose of training fishermen in the new and improved methods of fisheries. These stations are extremely practical and are places not so much of scientific as of practical enquiry and experiment as in the use of new nets, the building and trial of new boats, and the training of fishermen in their use, the art of preserving fish by canning or otherwise. The first experimental station was founded in 1894 at Shinojima, where sardines were abundant, and there the canning of sardines was a primary object, of experiment. The second station was in Hiroshima, a district famous for its oysters and oyster culture was therefore the object of experiment there. Similarly each station is devoted to experiment in the particular industries. Besides these, general instruction is given at these stations, on the capture of fish, the improvement of boats and nets used, and on the development of the preserving industry as regards pickling, canning, refrigeration, desiccation, and new methods of drying fish; the manufacture of fish oils, vegetable isinglass; the investigation of the trade in these articles and on the culture of fish such as salmon-hatching, transplantation of shell fish, and other general matters.

The Japanese have not contented themselves with old methods and have developed partly by the work of their experimental stations, partly by the energy and pushing and progressive nature of the people. The pushfulness of the Japanese loses no opportunity of ascertaining the world's needs and of trying to supply them. They have added to the ancient methods, the modern method of preserving and preparing fish products such as canning, smoking and pickling. Shark and dog-fish are caught in vast numbers on our coasts and the flesh is readily eaten. In Japan it is universally consumed by the process of their preparations. The preparation of dried yellow tail, dried and smoked bonito, both excellent products, and the pickling of fishes and preserving them in fermenting rice and the canning and other methods adopted are most vividly described in the brochure. There is not only a large home demand for various aquatic products, but China provides an almost illimitable market. Such are shark-fins, fish sounds, cuttle-fish, various shell-fish, several preparations of sea weed, pearl-shell and coral. A very distinctive feature in the Japanese economy is the great use made of sea weed or as one should say of marine vegetation. The great part of the marine vegetation is consumed as food, and among sea flora, the "Laminaria" often of huge size, take the first place. The importance of the article may be judged by the fact that most of it is used at home and only exported to some extent to China. It is an industry of long standing and employs many thousands of men, women and children. Another important product is the vegetable isinglass, a good deal of which is used in Japan but much is exported to Europe, America and India. Cooled with ice and sweetened, it is said to be the most delicious of sweetmeats in Japan. Another edible sea weed is the "Amanori," cultivated in numerous places, usually in shallow flats at the mouths of rivers, where the water is not very salt. It is used in many ways, such as minced and served in broths; a favourite diet is the well known "sushi" or sandwich made out of this. It is also served with hot rice and is said to be an excellent appetizer.

FISH OILS.

Regarding the fish oils, Sir Frederick is of opinion that there is evidently a field for industrial [illegible]

prise. These are whale oil, cod and cod liver oil, shark and dog-fish, herring and sardine oil. Herring oil is easily first in quantity, being above one half of all oils. Sardine oil takes the next place. The process and the plant used for the purpose in Japan are of modern character.

There are many factories established in Japan for extracting fish oil. The crude oil is refined and exported in large quantities to other places.

PISCICULTURE.

In the case of pisciculture Japan has found out certain cheap and possible methods which could be worked out by even the poorest man who owns a patch of water. The animals cultivated are chiefly the carp, eel, grey mullet, snapping turtle, gold fish, salmon and trout, oyster and pearl oyster, and the ark shell; of these the gold fish need merely passing mention as an instance of the skill exhibited in breeding; for centuries, Japanese breeders have shown their skill in modifying the forms and coloration of these fish which in their hands prove to be almost "plastic material." The salmon and trout have been successfully hatched by Japanese, while their culture of the carp is of the greatest interest to us since it has been stated that about 60 per cent. of all the inland fish is of the carp species. On the subject of the growth of carp in paddy fields Sir Frederick says that in a single village about 250 acres of fields are every year utilised for this by-product and 25 million fry are annually bred and sold and raised in surrounding villages. He mentions another case where a vast area is irrigated (as in Egypt) by inundation and the culture of carp in this area, though in its infancy, has realised a large sum of money.

SUGGESTIONS.

After discussing the several points of importance in dealing with the final object of his enquiry, Sir Frederick Nicholson makes some very practical and indicious suggestions for the improvement o fisheries in India. The first suggestion relates to the early necessity of establishing experimental stations. In this connection Sir Frederick states that it will be the earliest business of the station to build or cause to be built small sea-going fishing boats suitable to local requirements within the means of many local fishermen. The objects of the station will be the introduction and use of new and better nets, especially the purse seine for deep sea use on the shoals of sardine and mackerel; experimenting in and demonstrating correct modern methods for the general treatment and better curing of fish. His other suggestions relate to the carp hatcheries for stocking inland waters and the provision of experts to improve and develop the fisheries. He strongly advocates that Government should offer scholarships to those who are willing to pursue their studies at the Imperial Fishery Institute in Japan and recommends that none but graduates should be sent for the purpose.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gupta, now a member of the India Council, who was formerly deputed to investigate the question of fisheries, has also strongly recommended that students should be sent to England and America for fishery training and a separate department formed with the object of improving the fisheries. Accordingly a department has been organised in Calcutta and one Collector and an Assistant Collector have been appointed for the purpose. From the telegraphic information which appeared in this paper of the 24th instant, it is gratifying to see that the Bengal Government has already deputed one to study carp culture in Austria and Germany, and to learn practical fish-curing at Hull and Aberdeen. When will our Government take steps to improve a neglected industry?

R.

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The following are the resolutions that were passed at the First Sind Provincial Conference held at Sukkur last week :—

Reso. I.—Decennial Settlement.—That the ten years' revision of settlement in Sind instead of thirty years as in the other parts of the Presidency having the effect of discouraging improvements and breaking continuity, is prejudicial to the interests of the cultivator and to the interest of extended cultivation, more especially as in practice in most cases revision of settlement has resulted in enhancement of assessment. This Conference urge Government to extend thirty years' settlement to Sind, there having been shown no satisfactory reason for according to Sind a differential treatment in this respect from the rest of the Presidency. This Conference is grieved to observe the phenomenal increase proposed by the Collector of assessment as the revised settlement about to be introduced in Larkana, Kamber and Rohri Talukas which is beyond all proportion to the increase of assessment in the previous settlement and for which there is no justification; and this Conference prays the Commissioner-in-Sind not to sanction the rates of increased proposed by the Collector.

Reso. II.—Fallow Rules.—That this Conference prays for the abolition of the rule under which a survey number being fallow for five years is forfeited unless it pays assessment in the fifth year. It serves no useful purpose, but on the contrary it has been found in practice to operate with hardship on the occupant. The right of the occupant during the continuance of the forfeiture has been admitted by Government, as also the anxiety of the zamindars to cultivate as much land as they profitably can.

Reso. III—Remission.—(a) That the minimum produce of a survey number which at present entitles it to a remission of assessment be raised from double to triple, calculated on the basis of the one-third which is recognised to be the utmost share of the produce Government is entitled to for its land revenue.

(b) That in case of a general failure of crops a general remission be allowed instead of an inquiry being instituted as at present into the merits of each individual survey number.

(c) That in case of inquiry into individual survey numbers as at present Government be pleased to take measures to carry out their instructions for the prompt disposal of remission applications, as this Conference regrets to find so much dilatoriness in the disposal of remission applications as to defeat the object of remissions.

Reso. IV.—Special Circulars.—That the withholding by Government of its special circulars from publication leaves people entirely in the dark as to their rights and duties and is often a source of loss and harm to the public. The Government be therefore prayed to publish such special circulars for sale to public like other Government publications advertised for sale in the "Sind Official Gazette."

Reso. V.—Legislative Council.—That the present representation of Sind on the Bombay Legislative Council is sadly deficient in so far as the important interest of the large mercantile community of Sind, of the large body of incometax payers and of the educated and professional classes have been left unenfranchised it is high time—specially in view of the contemplated extension of representation to west franchise in the above bodies.

Reso. VI.—Dacoities.—That the abnormal prevalence of late of serious crime like dacoity, robbery and house-breaking in some parts of Sind has created a most baneful sense of insecurity amongst the people; and this Conference most earnestly urges Government to provide means in the shape of more efficient, honest and strong police and otherwise to inspire greater confidence in the power of Government to suppress crime and lawlessness. This Conference further regrets that, despite the frequent representations made to Government on the subject by various public bodies, meetings and deputations matters far from improving have been going from bad to worse; and in the opinion of this Conference it is high time that Government appointed a mixed Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, to inquire into the causes of the evil and the best measures of eradicating it.

Reso. VII.—Jamrao Canal.—That this Conference views with apprehension the growing tendency on the part of the Irrigation authorities on the Jamrao, Nasrat, Begari and even older canals to curtail water-supply to the great detriment of the agricultural population. The result has been that many lands have gone out of cultivation and many an agriculturist ruined, specially on the Jamrao. Not only should a sufficient supply be allowed for cultivation, but a considerable quantity should be allowed for enabling the agriculturists to provide pasture grounds and rear babul-groves and other shady trees. The breeding of cattle supplies the agriculturist with his wealth which is useful to him for ploughing and mowing his land and also for supplying him with milk, butter and fuel. This Conference therefore requests that Government be pleased to permit zamindars to take an adequate supply of water for their requirements.

Reso. VIII.—Swadeshi.—That this Conference accords its most cordial support to the "swadeshi" movements and calls upon the people of the Province to labour for its success by making earnest and sustained efforts to promote the growth of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities even at a sacrifice.

Reso. IX—Arbitration.—That having regard to the heavy expenses, inevitable delays, loss of social good-will, waste of energy and social demoralisation involved in the present system of litigation as carried in Law-Courts, this Conference urges upon the leaders of public opinion and the people themselves the necessity of establishing, as a measure of self-help, a net-work of Arbitration Courts throughout the Province.

Reso. X.—Rasai.—That the system of rasai, by which zamindars and tapadars have to supply provisions and food stuffs and provide other comforts for officials on tour and their establishment, has operated very oppressively on the mofussil public in general and zamindars in particular, and this Conference regrets that the orders issued by Government some years ago to put a stop to this practice have remained a dead letter. This Conference would therefore urge that Government be pleased to direct the officials to take greater interest in checking the system by setting personal example of strictly enforcing Government orders and insisting on their enforcement by their subordinates. This Conference suggests the adoption, as a tentative measure, of the plan of farming out the commissariat of touring officials to contractors and to introduce camp shops somewhat in the manner adopted for troops in their camps of exercise on tour, and that the zamindars and tapadars be allowed to have no hand in "rasai."

Reso. XI.—Income-Tax.—That the object of Government to relieve smaller income from incometax by raising the taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 has been frustrated by the assessing officers exaggerating incomes; and this Conference prays that the cases of such income-tax payers as were oppressed before the change be carefully scrutinised if they have been assessed after the change, That the hearing of income-tax appeals by the original assessing officer, as is the practice in some places, has the effect of reducing appeals to stamps and impairing the confidence of the public in appeals.

Reso. XII.—Elective Franchise of Municipalities.—That this Conference is strongly of opinion that a larger measure of elective franchise in the Municipal and Local Boards should be accorded to the people of this province—

(1) by increasing the proportion of elective members;

(2) By allowing them, in the case of more important ones at least, the right to elect their own president;

(3) By placing at their disposal larger resources and enlarging their powers and functions.

Reso. XIII—Honorary Magistrates.—That the decisions of some of the Honorary Magistrates having given rise to considerable discontent in the areas within their jurisdiction, Government be prayed to exercise the utmost care in the appointment or reappointment of Honorary Magistrates special regard being had to be qualifications, disinterestedness and high probity of the nominees: and that Government should refuse to re-appoint those Honorary Magistrates who have given dissatisfaction.

Reso. XIV.—Resident Magistrates.—That in view of the satisfactory manner in which Resident Magistrates have been discharging their duties, this Conference recommends the more extensive employment of more Resident Magistrates and constituting them into a separate service independent of Revenue officials as a step in the direction of the separation Judicial from Executive functions.

Reso. XVI.—Execution of Civil Decrees.—That long experience having shown the working of Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Court, under which decrees for the sale or partition of revenue paying immovable properties are executed through the Collector and of section 15 of Act 12 of 1866 against some special persons, to result in inordinate delays to the great detriment and vexation of the creditor,—in many cases rendering the decree a nullity,—Government be moved to direct the more expeditious working of the law so as to remove all cause for complaint.

Reso. XV.—Congestion.—That this Conference views with serious apprehension the excessive congestion in the towns of Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikarpur where the occupation of immense areas by the Military has shut out the natural expansion of these towns. The result has been artificially high prices of land and overcrowding in the only available areas for habitation by the Civil population. The case of Hyderabad is particularly hard where a population of 40,000 is couped up in a small area of one-third of a square mile, while a small population of 1,000 of the military is occupying an extensive area of three square miles. The outbreaks of plague which have repeatedly visited Karachi and Hyderabad are due in no small extent to the congestion of the towns. This Conference, therefore, prays that the Military Department should have the land occupied by them at the disposal of the Civil population and take up land for their purposes at some safe distance where there is plenty of it.

Reso. XVII—Transvaal Indians—That this Conference, while sympathising with Transvaal Indians and Indians in other British Colonies in their suffering, and admiring the brave stand taken by Transvaal Indians, places on record its sense of indignation at the gross wrong inflicted on them, appeals to the public to help their brethern in Africa and other colonies in their endeavours to secure full rights of British subjects in the colonies, and warmly approves of the course Transvaal Indians have taken as the only honourable one open to them in the circumstances.

Reso. XVIII—Thanks to the President,—That this Conference tenders its most cordial thanks to its President, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, for his able conduct in the Chair.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at Bombay at the new Secretariat, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 4th May, for examination in languages as follows :—

Hindustani—Higher Standard.—Lieut. P. K. Tarapore, I.M.S., Parts I and II, 2nd-Lieut. M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas, parts I and II, Lieut. C. E. Montifiore, 110th Mahrattas, Part I, and Lieut G. M. Ayscough, 116th Mahrattas, Part II.

Hindustani—Lower Standard.—Lieut. H. F. F. Fuller, R.G.A., Part II, and Lieut. A. C. Trench, R.E., Part II.

The following arrivals and departures are published :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Major R. E. Wolt, Oxford, Lt. Infantry'; Lieut. C. E. Vines, R.A.; Nursing Sister M. C. Bell, Lieut. D. H. Rai, I.M.S.; Lieut. B. T. Stephens, R.G.A.; Capt. G. Browse, I.M.S.; Lieut. F. R. O. Forsyth, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieut. J. W. Hare, R.G.A.; Major P. W. O'Gorman, I.M.S.; Lieut. C. T. Tomes, R. Warwiek Regt. and Capt. S. R. Normand, R. G. A.; arrived and landed ex s.s. "City of Benares," on 21st April; Captain R. P. W. Quin, 41st Dogras; Major H. C. Petre, Rifle Brigade, Major F. D. Henslowe, 22nd Cavalry, and Colonel G. S. Ommanny, 3rd Gurkas; arrived and landed ex s.s. "Arcadia," on 24th April.

DEPARTURES.—Colonel C. V. W. Williamson, S. and T. Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Carpendale, 8th Cavalry; 2nd-Lieut. B. H. H. Barrett, R.F.A.; Lieut. W. P. Bennett, R.G.A.; Lieut. R. A. C. Murray, Seaforth Highglanders; Colonel C. Mc-Kavanah, 10th Hussars; Capt. Hon. A. Annesley, 10th Hussars; Lieut. J. Neilson, 10th Hussars; Major T. W. Gibbard, R.A.M.C.; Lieut. L. Goodeve, Royal Scots Fusrs; 2nd-Lieut. W. Tullis, Royal Scots Fusrs; Lieut. C. W. Ford, R.G.A.; Colonel C. H. Beatson, I.M.S.; Major H. H. Austin, R.E.; Capt. C. J. Clarke, R.E.; and Capt. C. R. Macdonald, Royal Warwick Regt; *per* S.S. "Macedonia," on 25th April, Colonel C. Justice, I.A., *per* S.S. "Vorwarts," on 27th April, Captain Maynard Crawford, R.A.M.C. *per* S.S. "Oceanien," on 25th April, and Lieut. N. F. Nicoll, 54 Sikhs per S.S. "Marmora," on 4th April.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—2nd Lieutenant G. H. Justice, 1st York and Lancs. Regt., Lt.-Colonel H. de B. Howell, Worcester Regiment, Lieut. W. H. Riddell, I.M.S., Lieut. A. J. H. Russell, I.M.S., and Captain R. W. Castle, R.G.A., arrived and landed ex S.S. "City of Benares," on 21st April. Lieut H L Harkness, S and T Corps; Captain W B Kelly, R A M C; Bt Col Stanley G D Smith R A; Major C Gough, Remount Dept; and Lieut J L Murphy, 43rd E Regt; Arrival and landed *ex* s. s. "Arcadia," on 24th April. Lieut M F Blake, 2nd K R Rifles, arrived and landed *ex* s.s. "Macedonia," on 17th April. Captain S. G Hume, 7th Rajputs, arrived and landed *ex* s.s. "Macedonia." 17th April.

DEPARTURES.—Colonel D G L Shaw, 15th Lancers, *per* s. s. "Caledonia," on 21st March. Captain R W Hewitt, 14th Hussars; Col B Dunsterville, E Surrey Regt; Lieut-Col A E Morris, R A M C; Mojor F A Smith, 2nd Rajput Lt. Infy; Major W Scudamore, R E; Lieut A Thompson, 112th Infy; Major C B Baldock, 44th Infy, 2nd Lieut A T Utterson, Leicester Regt; and Lt. Col D. M. Kirkwood" *per* s .s. Macedonia," on 25th April.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, APRIL 27.—Major Gilchard, R.A.M.C., from Simla.
Maj. Henslowe, 22nd Cav., from England.
Lieut. Bennett, R.G.A., from Taiping.
Col. Ommanney, Gurkha Rifles, from England.
Maj. Petre, Rifle Brigade, from England.
Col. Justice, F.A., from Bareilly.
Lieut. Ford, R.G.A., from Calcutta.
Col. Beatson, P.M.O., from Kohat.
Capt. Wemyss Quin, 41st Dogras, from England.
Capt. Macdonald, War. Regt., from Peshawar.
Capt. Clarke, R.E., from Abbottabad.
Maj. Gibbard, R.A.M.C., from Simla.
Lieut. Harkness, S. and T. Corps, from England.
Capt. Kelly, R.A.M.C., from England.
Lieut.-Col. Kirkwood, Wilts. Regt., from Jhansi.
Lieut.-Col. Smith, R.A., from England.
Maj. Scudamore, R.E., from Poona.
Maj. Gough, Remt. Dept., from England.
Lieut. Murphy, 43rd E. Regt., from England.
Maj. Smith, Rajput L.I., from Secunderabad.
Col. Dunsterville, E. Sur. Regt., from Mhow.
Lieut. Blake, K. R. Rifles, from England.
Capt. Hume, 7th Rajputs, from England.
Lieut.-Col. Nurse, 33rd Punjabis, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 27.—Capt. Annesley, 10th R. Hus., to England.
Col. McHavanagh, 10th R. Hus., to England.
Lieut. Neilson, 10th R. Hus., to England.
Major Gibbard, R.A.M.C., to England.
Lieut. Goodlac, R.S.F., to England.
Lieut. Tallis, R. S. Fus., to England.
Col. Justice, F.A., to England.
Lieut Ford, R.G.A., to England.
Col. Beatric, to England.
Capt. Crawford, R.A.M.C., to Batavia.
Capt. Quin, 41st Dogras, to Cawnpore.
Capt. Clarke, R.E., to England.
Capt. Macdonald, R. War., to England.
Major Scudamore, R.E., to England.
Lieut. Murphy, E. Regt., to Erinpura.
Major Smith, Raj. L.I., to England.
Lieut. Johnson, 15th Lancers, to Satara.
Lieut.-Col. Morris, R.A.M.C., to England.
Col. Dunsterville, E. S. Regt., to England.
Capt. Flerwitt, 14th Lancers, to England.
Col. Shaw, 15th Lancers, to England.
Lieut, Lyon, 42nd Droh. Regt., to England.
Lieut.-Col. Nurse, 33rd Punjabis, to Jubbulpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

It has been decided that warrant and non-commissioned officers drawing consolidated rates of leave pay, are not, when entitled to free passage, liable to any stoppages for messing either on the homeward or outward voyage. The rule requiring Indian Service and RoyalEngineer officers and departmental warrant officers to obtain permission from the India Office before returning to India from leave on private affairs in England, has been abolished. Such officers in future will have to obtain a last-pay certificate from the Accountant-General, India Officer, either personally or through their agents. Officers who have been granted leave to Europe on medical certificate, or whose leave in Europe of whatever kind has been extended on medical certificate must, as heretofore, receive permission from the India Office to return to duty.

UNDER the title "Some neglected Aspects of War" (Sampson, Low and Co.) Captain A. T. Mahan has brought together six articles, in which "the rationale and justification of war, and of its procedure" are considered under different aspects by different writers.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Following the lead that the patriotic people of Poona have taken in trying to put down the vice of drink, some young boys of Baramati in the Poona District voluntarily undertook to do their part of duty in that connection. For the week between 9th and 16th instant, the boys picketted the country liquor-shop here and also went their rounds through the town advising the drinking people to desist from the vice. This had the desired effect and the sales of the shop daily went down and now they come to about only one-fourth the usual quantity. Mr. J. P. Brander the Assistant Collector in charge of this taluka happened to be here during the above time, and to him did the contractor of the liquor-shop take his complaints about the boys picketting his shop and about the sales going down. The boys working in this movement followed the most innocent ways in inducing people away from the liquor-shop, requesting and entreating. Mr. Brander seeing that the movement was working successfully called the vakils of this place to discuss with them the movement, the measures that were being followed and those that should be followed in future. During the course of the interview that followed, Mr. Brander gave his opinion that following picketting and thereby preventing the intending customers of the liquor-shop from going into the shop amounted to defying the Government and to lowering the prestige of Government; and that at one time he thought of using all means in his power to down the movement. These platitudes and threats would well have passed with boys and Mr. Brander could well have spared these remarks of his to vakils who had sense enough to see through them. We doubt very much if Mr. Brander made those remarks out of conviction of his mind: but we believe they were more made out of promptings of the official garb that Mr. Brander wears. The picketting here was objected to by Mr. Brander on the ground that customers of the liquor-shop were accosted by the boys and thus prevented from going into the shop; and that therefore it may lead to disturbances in future. As a remedy against these apprehended disturbances it was proposed to stop loitering before the shop and to put a responsible person near the liquor-shop in the hope that his mere presence near the shop would put customers to shame and thus have the desired effect of preventing them from going into the shop. This proposal was agreed to by Mr. Brander as being much less objectionable than the accosting of customers. Accordingly the next day one of the vakils of the place, known to and respected by the daily visitors of the shop, sat near the shop and that naturally prevented all the day's sales. This was too much for the shop-keeper and he represented the matter to Mr. Brander who was thereupon compelled to change his movements. Before leaving this Mr. Brander left instructions with the Mamlatdar of the place to see in effect that the liquor-shop goes on as usual. The Mamlatdar in his turn called the vakils to his place and told them that it was the wish of the Saheb, Mr. Brander, that no one connected with the movement was to move within thirty yards of the shop for the purposes of the movement. The matter has stopped here for the present. Now I wish to offer a few observations on the policy of Government in connection with the Abkari Department. In the first place this department ought not to have been brought into existence at all; because the Government could have, or ought to have, foreseen its effects. They have been to make the people of the land addicted to the vice of drink. One shudders at the thought that even high-born Brahmins should have taken to this wretched vice, and that is so only because liquor is made available. Human nature is weak and if a man takes to any vice the fault lies not at his door but at the door of him who has put that temptation in his way. There is the oft-repeated maxim "Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it." We cannot believe that the maxim was not or is not known to the advocates of the Abkari policy of Government; but the Government wanted to increase its revenue, without, it would appear, the least regard as to the nature of the means adopted for that end, and it seems the above maxim was most conveniently lost sight of by the inaugurators of the Abkari policy. The English people had a merchant prince among them, so English History tells us and it was therefore quite in consonance with the traditions of the English people 'money at any risk' that this wretched Abkari Department was introduced in India. We do not think we are much beside the mark when we say that the Indian Government is first and foremost a mercantile Government and that therefore its energies and resources are all and always directed to money-making. The Abkari Department is the most flagrant instance of that sordid desire of money-making. The vice of drink was almost unknown to India before the advent of the present government. But it was slowly introduced into the land afterwards and the vice has increased by leaps and bounds by reason of the introduction of this Department. The morality of a people is or rather ought to be one of the first concerns of a Government, and no Government which has not only this concern at heart but tries to fill up its treasury by trying to throw the people in the throes of a wretched vice like drinking deserves to be called by that name and to be respected as of right. It is a strange sight, and indeed, to see Government vehemently declaring itself against people taking to drink, the Government officers pouring out sympathies for the temperance movement in private interviews and simultaneously with these declarations and lip sympathies opening liquor-shops, thereby putting the temptation of drink in the way of the people, suppressing all movements and efforts started and made to check the vice by the jugglery of law. Will any Government officer try to explain the inconsistency between the word and action of Government? The steps that are being taken to check the Temperance movement are—to use a mild term—simply devilish, unholy and unbecoming to a reasoning human being. No one dare doubt the object of the Temperance movement, which is a very laudable one. And it makes the blood of every thoughtful being boil to see the Government officers suppressing that movement under the spurious cloak of law. The writer had only the other day an occasion to be the eye-witness of a most revolting scene at the liquor-shop here. A hoary-headed father came to the liquor-shop and put the wine glass to the lips of his young son who was scarcely more than five years, twice within the space of one hour, as complacently as if he were giving the boy a dose of the Elixir. This will be proved to the satisfaction of any authority if he only condescends to know it. Now this instance ought to be conclusive argument on behalf of the Temperance movement to close all liquor-shops. But the interests of Government admittedly lie the other way. Would any patriotic Government even think of advancing the argument of prestige of Government in connection with the Temperance movement? Would it ever stand to reason to say that the object or effect of the movement is to defy Government? Would ever an officer having the well-being of the people at heart think of stopping the movement on the ground that it causes annoyance to the customers of the liquor-shop to prevent them from going into the shop; thought it be by means the most amisble and humiliating for the volunteers—entreating and prostrating themselves before the customers. The scene of an educated and respectable volunteer prostrating himself before a poor wretched drunkard with whom he would not at other times even think of associating ought to move the heart of every human being whose sense of feeling is not dead. Much more ought it to move the heart of the Government whose parental duty towards its subjects requires it to stop the vice by every possible means. But the Government, it would appear, does not wish—for reasons best known to the public—to have have this worthless commodity to its credit. The Nira Canal Tagai scheme, it is said, has been started to enable the sugarcane planters, who are as a drop in the ocean compared to the member of persons given up to drinking, to keep to themselves some portion of their profit which otherwise goes to the money-lenders. Does it not then stand to reason that Government should be as much careful and solicitous, if not more, to keep the money of the drunkards to them? In that event not only the drunkards but the whole of the Indian Public would be most thankful to it. That entreating and prostration before the intending customers of the liquor-shop are the only means adopted and followed by the volunteers of this movement has come out in most conspicuous terms through the mouths of the very drunkards for whom the Government officers show so much sympathy, and from the mouths of the Police constables who are in duty bound to support actions of Government. To say that entreating and prostrating before the intending customers of the liquor-shop with the object of inducing them not to go into the shop, and especially when this is done without a single protest or complaint from the said customers, is to grossly and purposely misinterpret and misrepresent the pure, holy and disinterested motives and actions of the volunteers. Even supposing that it does or would cause any annoyance to the customer, what does it matter to Government so long as the object is a laudable one and is tried to be accomplished without a protest or complaint from the customers and without serious disturbances of public peace?

The District Magistrate of Poona has, as a matter of fact, issued under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code a notice the wording of which is as follows :—"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that a number of persons do congregate and loiter daily in the vicinity of the country liquor-shop of Lanoli with the purpose of "preventing" customers from entering the shop, and that "annoyance" is thereby caused to persons "lawfully" resorting to the said shop, I do hereby prohibit the assembling of persons near the shop for the purpose of preventing customers from entering the shop, and enjoin all not to take part in any proceedings." Now, dear readers, you will please direct your special attention to the words I have underlined in the above. In the first place the volunteers do not at all prevent the customers from going into the shop. The dictionary meaning of the word 'prevent' is to stop, intercept, impede, thwart, preclude, and debar, and it carries with it the idea of making something totally impossible of of happening. Now what the volunteers actually do is to simply ask, request, entreat and as a last measure to even prostrate themselves before the intending customers of the liquor-shop with the object of inducing them not to go into the shop, the ultimate going or not going into the shop always remaining with the customers. I may confidently say that not one complaint or protest has gone up to the District Magistrate of Poona from the customers of Lanoli or for the matter of that of any place in the whole District, that they are prevented, in the dictionary-meaning of the word, from going into the liquor-shop, and that therefore they are annoyed thereby; such a complaint does not in fact exist, for experience has shown that the drunkards are the more thankful to the volunteers of the movement, and because the minds of the Indian people have not yet sunk to that depth of moral turpitude. The words "trying to induce away" would have been more appropriate and consistent with the actual state of things, but the insertion of those words would have taken the notice out of the Section. The second important word in the notice is "annoyance." Now may we inquire of the District Magistrate who it is that has made it to appear to him that annoyance is caused to the customers? Certainly it is not and cannot be the customers themselves for the reason mentioned in the preceding sentence; and it is not to the customers that the annoyance is caused. It is wholly and solely the vested interests of Government in the Abkari Department in the form of the revenue, that has made it to appear to the District Magistrate that annoyance is caused; and it is the District Magistrate himself, as embodying the general policy of Government, who is annoyed at the thought that people have even now, though the policy of making them effeminate has continued so long, left in them a grain of sense that makes them voluntarily and spontaneously unite in one common cause, and at the thought that the movement if allowed to continue would permanently, or for a time at least, deprive Government of a substantial portion of their revenue. Last important word in the notice is 'Lawfully.' This word has no meaning for the ear of the Indian people, when used with reference to the liquor-shop-going people; because total abstinence is one of the tenets of their religion. The very idea of a man going to the liquor-shop is repugnant to our minds, and that feeling becomes the more poignant when a responsible District Magistrate whose sympathies must be lying on the side of the movement, says in his notice that people are lawfully going to the liquor-shop. Are laws made to encourage and protect moral sins? That is not our idea at least, and any law which seeks to encourage or to protect directly, or which can be resorted to indirectly for encouraging and protecting moral sins, does not deserve to be called by that name and therefore does not deserve to be respected and followed except under the pressure of enforced loyalty. By these expressions we may not be taken to advocate open and deliberate violation of laws. But our meaning of the word 'law' is that it ought to promote the welfare of the people—social moral and political as well; and any law which has not these objects in view ought not to remain on the Statute-book. While on this aspect of the question we may most appropriately and with advantage refer to the steps the Chinese Government is taking to check and stop the import of opium within its territories, and to prevent opium-eating amongst its subjects. Is the Government of India prepared to say that these steps of the Chinese Government have caused or will cause annoyance to the Chinese opium-eaters, and that herefore they are illegal? Need we say that it dare not? What is it then that makes this difference of policy on the part of our Government towards us? Well, readers, you can ponder and know it better in your minds than that I should try to put it down on paper. Looking to the position of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the Act itself and the heading of the Chapter XI in which the said Section appears, and the circumstances that have cropped up around the Temperance movement, the notice of the District Magistrate istued by him as regards the village of Lanoli is, in the opinion of the writer, beyond the scope of the section and unwarranted by the circumstances of the case. The legality and validity of the said notice as also of any other that may hereatter be issued on the lines of the same may well be tested in a court of law. Apart from the validity or legality of the said notice, will the District Magistrate of Poona be pleased to let the public know what methods they should follow to achieve this object of the Temperance movement? We may tell the District Magistrate that mere preaching without picketting will never effectively stop this vice of drink, as Sunday sermons have not been able to check thefts, robberies, etc., in England. If, however, the District Magistrate does not wish to stop the vice because the Government revenue would suffer thereby, then we have got nothing to say to him. The sympathies of Government are declared to be on the Temperance side, and so the most effective means to stop the vice would be to close all the liquorshops or to post one constable near every shop and ask him to do the duty that the volunteers are doing now. If Government does neither of the two things then it ought to withdraw its past declarations embodied in several Resolutions and say openly that it only wants money, even if it be at the cost of making people vicious, wretched and poor. The time has now come when Government can no longer mislead people by specious resolutions, but must suit its action to words. In utter despair we appeal to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to promptly and earnestly take up the subject in hand ere it be too late.—Yours, etc.

INDIGNITY.

Baramati, April 26.

THE LATE DOWAGER LADY TWEEDMOUTH.

Many memories must have stirred the gathering of friends and relatives who assembled on Tuesday at Kensal Green Cemetery Chapel to pay their last respects to the venerable lady who has had so intimate a connexion with the foremost men of both political parties during the last sixty years or more.

The beauty, humour, keen intelligence, and strong individuality of character which always distinguished her were hers by inheritence; for the brilliant academic career of her father, the handsome Sir James Weir Hogg, at Trinity College, prefacing a still more remarkable success at the India Bar, is still remembered by his compatriots; whilst through her mother, the lovely Miss. Swinton, of Swinton, Berwickshire, she came of an ancestry of brave men and beautiful women, held in high repute in Scotland.

Lady Tweedmouth was the eldest daughter of a family of fourteen children, her eldest brother becoming Lord Magheramorne, several other brothers holding high office in the Indian Civil Service, and the youngest, Quintin Hogg, becoming truly a benefactor to his country by the initiation of the training institution for young men known as the "Poly.," which has not only fitted so many thousands of youths for their work in life by technical instruction of the very best kind, but which has also sent them into life with an inspiration in their hearts.

Brought up with brothers and sisters of this type, and the playmate in early years, in Ireland, of her cousin General Sir John Nicholson, who ever remained her hero, and who, with her, rejoiced in their descent from the ancient warriors of the O'Neills Isabel Hogg and Isabel Marjoribanks saw much of politicians of all shades of party and creed.

As a poung woman she made the friendship of Benjamin Disraeli, whilst in later years she constantly entertained Mr. Gladstone in her husband's Highland home and at his London house. Few, indeed, are the political names of eminence during the last fifty years concerning whom Lady Tweedmouth could not narrate some personal reminiscences; but, whilst her sympathies were broad, and her friendships with men and women of all shades of political and religious creed, firm and true, yet in politics she was an unwavering and staunch Liberal taking an intense interest in all the doings of the political world up to the very day of her death; and her Liberalism was of the practical kind, as many who have come within the reach of her influence could testify.

AMONG HER HIGHLAND PEOPLE.

For many years she was truly the mother of the people, living in the glen where her Highland home was situated, acting often as doctor and nurse when no medical aid was at hand; whilst in Bath, where she resided for ten years after her husband's death in 1894, she attained a unique position, for everyone who wanted anything done felt that the Dowager Lady Tweedmouth's support was necessary to success. Her house was known as one where hospitality could always be counted on for religious or political speakers of all parties who visited Bath, although her own convictions were never of an uncertain character. Every movement for the welfare of those around her had her sympathy, and on the rare occasions when she was persuaded to speak at bazaars or at meetings of a religious character, her native eloquence and wit, her wonderful beauty of voice, and her intense earnestness made a deep impression.

In Inverness she erected a notable memorial to the first Lord Tweedmouth in the shape of a chapel connected with the infirmary, which has been arranged in such a manner that members of the Presbyterian, Anglican, and Roman Catholic Churches can and do worship under one and the same roof, with the consent and approval of the various ecclesiastical authorities.

It was a matter of intense interest to her when one son-in-law, Sir Matthew White Ridley, became a member of the Government under Lord Beaconsfield, and afterwards Home Secretary in Lord Salisbury's Government; and when another son-in-law was appointed, first Viceroy of Ireland, and afterwards Governor-General of Canada; but it was Lord Tweedmouth's political career as the most successful of Whips under Mr. Gladstone, and his subsequent work as Cabinet Minister and as First Lord of the Admiralty, that engrossed her thoughts more than all else. After the death of her beloved daughter-in-law, Lady Tweedmouth, in 1904, which was perhaps one of the sorest trials of her life she gave up her Bath residence and came to live with Lord Tweedmouth at Admiralty House; and in that historic residence for the last two years she has been a centre where children, grandchildren, and friends innumerable have known that they would ever find a hearty welcome, a keen interest, and a responsive sympathy for all their news, and an inspiration in unselfishness and pure beauty of character.

Her prayer that her final call might come suddenly was granted. Only a few brief hours of illness, and she passed away painlessly and quietly in perfect peace. And a spirit of peace and simple dignity brooded over the funeral ceremonies.

From her son's official residence her funeral procession proceeded by a route probably almost unique for a funeral, through the Horse Guards, down the Mall, past Buckingham Palace, up Constitution Hill, and through the principal entrance gate under the arch there, then up Park-lane, and so on to Kensal Green, where she wished to be laid beside her husband.

True and valued friends conducting the service, friends, children, grandchildren all around, to the strains of "O rest in the Lord" her remains were borne to their last resting-place, and on her coffin was placed the wreath on which her son had written his brief epitome of his sainted mother's life: "Vixi, vici, resurgam."

RANGOON SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 27.

Mr. Justice Robinson presides to-morrow at the quarterly Criminal Sessions, before which, "inter alia," the youth Johnston will be tried for murdering a man named Jacob, who ran out of the house in Lewis Street and dropped down dead before getting many yards away.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FRENCH NOVELS AND MEMOIRS.

Girls in their teens have long been domestic revolutionaries, and ever since, the days when the debutante first regarded herself seriously in the light of the Censor of Plays where her mother was concerned, the independent spirit has prevailed. Like most free charters, however, when once they have been gained, they cease to be in the least amusing and less fruits defendus in the case of the library shelves no longer, as a matter of fact, tempt omnivorous readers of eighteen summers as they did when emancipation was the topic of the day, and the girl who has but just been emancipated from the schoolroom is beginning once more to look gratefully to her mother to provide her with a list of readable books for home consumption. Home-reading in the late teens and early twenties covers a far wider field now than formerly, since the fashion for foreign nurses and maids and Continental finishing schools and families makes language-learning such a much simpler feat than it was under the tutelage of grammar books and dictionaries. French "acquired abroad" can, however, be forgotten just as easily as home-taught French, and if the same degree of fluency is to be kept up which was chattered within the convent walls, or to and fro the course to which madame conducted her pensionnaires, systematic practice in reading the language is the only course to pursue. Where novels are concerned, such favourite authors as Greville and Hector Malot—which have been enjoyed by a couple of generations at least of French girls—are as much read to-day in France as ever, "Petite Sœur" and "Conscience" of the latter writer being two among the most appreciated, while "Kari-Kari" of Jean de la Brete, and "L' Abbe Constantin" of L Halevy are equally charming. Amongst quite modern novels on Petit Monde Alsacien," which in the Paris bibliotheques still bears its paper band "vient de paraitre," is a delightfully written story of Alsatian life, whilst another well-written publication of yesterday, "Princesses de Science," is a story which recently gained the prize in "La Vie Heureuse" for the most interesting of recent novels. Although not perhaps suitable for a schoolroom girl it is one which her elder sister will delight in as dealing with the question of a modern French-woman's present position in the professional world, and her emancipation from the old ideas which interfered with her progress.

INTERESTING NOVELS FOR OLDER GIRLS.

Rene Bazin is perhaps as widely read as any modern writer by the French jeune fille to-day. "Oberle," "Une Tache d'Encre," and the "Terre qui Meurt" being immense favourites, whilst his latest publication, "Le Ble qui Leve," which deals with Socialistic questions, but is at the same time brightly written, will entertain an older girl who has begun to take more than a passing interest in such problems at home. "La Neuvaine de Colette" is one of the freshest and most original of French tales

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Libel Actions Against Two Papers.

TERMS OF THE PLAINTS.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.

At the Calcutta High Court on Friday, before the Master in Chambers, Babu Dijendra Mohan Ghosh, of the firm of Messrs. B. N. Basu & Co., applied for the admission of two plaints on behalf of Lala Lajpat Rai, of Lahore, against the "Englishman" and the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore for damages for Rs. 50,000 against each paper for the publication of alleged malicious matters in their papers.

The following are the plaints :—

Lala Lajpat Rai vs. the "Englishman."

Suit No.—of 1908.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Lala Lajpat Rai, Vakil, practising in the Chief Court at Lahore in the Punjab, and residing at Lahore aforesaid—Plaintiff.

AGAINST.

The "Englishman, Limited," a Company registered and incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, having its office at No. 9, Hare Street, in the town of Calcutta, proprietors of the newspaper, known as the "Englishman," published at No. 9, Hare Street, aforesaid, H. Newman and A. E. Duchesne, Editors ; R. L. Bapta, publisher and printer of the said "Englishman" newspaper, of No. 9, Hare Street, aforesaid—Defendants.

Lala Lajpat Rai, the plaintiff abovenamed, states as follows :—

1. That he is a landed and house proprietor in the Punjab and is a vakil of the Punjab Chief Court and occupies a position of considerable standing in the Punjab and in India.

2. That the defendant Company, the "Englishman," Limited, are the proprietors of a certain newspaper printed and published in Calcutta and known as the "Englishman" and the defendants, H. Newman and A. E. Duchesne, are the Editors, and the defendant R. L. Bapta is the printer and publisher thereof, and they were so at the time hereinafter mentioned.

3. That on the 18th day of September, 1908, while the plaintiff was under wrongful confinement in the Mandalay jail, under orders of the Government of India, issued under Regulation III, of 1818, the said newspaper published the following statements concerning the plaintiff in its issue of the said date in a letter purporting to be a letter from the Punjab correspondent :—

"It is about time now that the true facts as to the deportation of Lajpat Rai were given out. Last year the native officers of several of the native regiments in the Punjab confidentially reported to their Commanding Officers that persistent efforts were being made to tamper with the loyalty of the sepoys. In due course the Commanding Officers reported this to the higher Military authorities. At the beginning of this year the native officers of almost every native regiment reported to their Commanding Officers that the provisions of the Canal Colonies Bill were being used most effectively by the agitators to inflame the sepoys against the Government ; and in this connection the names of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh were given as the principal agitators. It must be remembered that the Canal Colonists are mostly old soldiers, therefore, in close touch with sepoys. The native officers further urged that unless the provisions of the Canal Colonies Legislation were vetoed, they could not answer for the loyalty of the native army in the Punjab. The Commanding Officers confidentially told Lord Kitchener that unless the Canal Colony Legislation was vetoed and Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Sihgh arrested, they could not answer for the loyalty of the native army in the Punjab. Lord Kitchener lost no time in seeing Lord Minto, and the latter at once telegraphed to the Civil authorities in the Punjab for corroboration of these alarmist reports. The Civil authorities at Lahore were already in a panic as to the occurrences at Lyallpur, and promptly confirmed all Lord Kitchner's statements; but they demurred to the vetoing of the Canal Colony Legislation, and said the deportation of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh would be sufficient. Lord Minto was inclined to side with the Civil authorities in the Punjab, but Lord Kitchner put his foot down and said that if the Canal Colony Legislation was not vetoed, and Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh deported, he would resign as a protest. As neither Lord Minto nor Mr. Morley dared allow Lord Kitchner to resign, the Canal Colony Legislation was promptly vetoed, and Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh deported. I attest the truth of these statements in spite of any official denials. A long residence in India has taught me that between an official denial and a terminological inexactitude there is distinction without any real difference. Any way these statements explain the silence of Mr. Morley about Lala Lajpat Rai under the daily heckling he has endured in Parliament for months past. My only reason for now publishing these statements is the half promises given by Mr. Morley in Parliament for the release of Lajpat Rai. That Lajpat Rai has been guilty of tampering with the loyalty of the Punjabi sepoy, there can be no possibility of doubt, and, therefore, his release for years to come would only be a dangerous act of criminal folly. The very virtues of Lajpat Rai only make him more dangerous ; and it is the half-religious, half-political fanatics of this half-sane half-mad brand that are always the most dangerous conspirators."

4. That the plaintiff states that the charges and imputations against him contained in the foregoing extract are entirely unfounded and false and highly defamatory of the plaintiff, and the publication of the said statements has caused great pain of mind to the plaintiff and lowered him in the estimation of a large section of the public and injured his reputation both in India and in England.

5. That on the 6th day of March last the plaintiff called upon the defendant to publish a full and sufficient retraction and apology for the publication of the said false, malicious, and defamatory statements concerning the plaintiff, and to pay the sum Rs. 50,000 as compensation to the plaintiff for such wrongful publication, which the plaintiff intended to make over to some charitable or educational institution, but the defendants have neglected and refused to do so.

6. That the plaintiff's cause of action has arisen amongst other places at Calcutta.

The plaintiff therefore prays for judgment against the defendants for the sum of Rs. 50,000 or such other sum as this honourable court may be pleased to allow and the costs of this suit and such further or other relief as under the circumstances on the case the plaintiff may be deemed entitled to.

(Sd.) Lajpat Rai,
Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE "C. AND M. GAZETTE."

A similar plaint has been filed against the Proprietors, Editors, and Printer of the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore, the following passages in the issues of that paper of the 11th May, 1907, being the cause of action :—

Exactly a week ago we wrote warningly : "No truer or warmer friend of the people and no more sagacious guardian of their interests has ever ruled the Punjab than Sir Denzil Ibbetson, but neither have the elements of disorder and disaffection ever had to face sterner discountenance than his." The warning was plain and pointed. We could not make it also explicit. It failed, however, of its intended effect. Either it was discredited or it was defied. To-day we have to record a striking fulfilment of our admonition. The law—not the slow unimpressive law of entangled court processes—but the swift crushing law of political urgency, has fallen like a thunderbolt. Lala Lajpat Rai has been arrested. The hand of the Government, passing by the numerous agents, ministers, tools, instruments, and victims of the mutinous movement, has been laid firmly and finally on the arch-seditionary. There will be no trial, no cause celebre, no unending series of appeals, and counter appeals, and cross appeals, through an ascending series of tribunals up to the Privy Council. Lala Lajpat Rai simply becomes 'non est.' Already, though but a day has passed since this rebel was busily immersed in the affairs of his insurrectionary enterprise, he is a thousand miles distant—no one knows where, no one knows whither. The general belief is that the eternal shade of the Andamans is about to close over his mischievous career. What is certain is that the Punjab—where he claimed to have command of an army of a hundred thousand desperadoes, where every thread of an elaborate and widely spread campaign of sedition passed through his fingers, where his boast was that no court dare convict him and no jail dare to receive him—will know him no more.

Letters of congratulation—congratulation to the authorities and in particular to the Lieutenant-Governor—are descending upon us from Mahomedans of all classes. The elated writers declare that if the authorities had arrested whole cityfuls of suspects they would not have achieved the supreme result which they have now reached by the single arrest of Lala Lajpat Rai. They aver that the deportation of this notorious traitor will put an instant end to all unrest and the disaffection which have been simmering dangerously in the Punjab for a long time past. They state that Lajpat Rai was the originator, organiser, financier, inspirer, and directing head of an incredibly complex and deep-rooted scheme of revolution. They say much more which we are not at the present prepared to publish. How much of exaggeration, of unhealthy excitement, of political neurotic, there is in all this we need not here attempt to determine. What every loyal race and class is agreed upon is that the time had arrived for decisive action and that the Government have adopted a measure peculiarly suited to the unsual circumstances of the case.

THE BETTIAH RAJ CASE.

Criminal Prosecution of Bankers Sanctioned.

At the Calcutta High Court, on Friday, Justices Mitter and Casperz delivered judgment in the Bettiah Raj pre-emption case in which an application was made by Mr. J. R. Lewis, Manager of the Bettiah Raj, under the Court of Wards, for sanction to prosecute Jadu Lal Sahu and others, bankers of Motihari. The alleged facts are :—The Sahus purchased an estate from Barkatunissa, Begum of Gya, by a deed in which the consideration was stated to be Rs. 39, 969, whereas it is stated that they really paid Rs. 2,600, and in order to support their case produced four hand notes which were found to be forged. The following is the full text of the judgment.—

This is a rule calling upon the opposite party Jadu Lal Sahu to show cause why sanction under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code should not be given for his prosecution under Sections 193, 465, 467, and 471 of the Indian Penal Code. The opposite party was one of the defendants in a suit brought by the petitioner for enforcing her right of pre-emption with respect to the share of one Barkatunissa in Mehal Motihari. The sale effected by Barkatunissa was ostensibly for Rs. 39,969. The plaintiff, however, asserted that the purchase money was Rs. 26,000 only. The defendants other than Barkatunissa (defendent No. 1) stated in their written statements that the consideration was actually Rs. 39, 969.

Two of the defendents, the opposite party, and Bir Lal Sahu were examined in support of their case. Certain notes of hand, which were marked as exhibits 50, 51, 52, and 53 and account books, that is Rajomma and Khatta, were produced and were attempted to be proved by the defendants in proof of payment of the consideration of Rs. 39,969. The lower court as well as this court have disbelieved the defendants, and have held that the notes of hand and the account books are not genuine. At this stage of the proceedings we think it undesirable to enter into the questions of fact argued before us or express any opinion on the charges against the opposite party. The judgments of the lower court and of this court afford, in our opinion, sufficient materials for sanctioning a prosecution.

It would have been better if this matter had come before the learned judges who heard the appeal and and issued this rule and the connected rules, but it came before us according to the practice of this court and we thought it undesirable to deviate from the practice. We do not think, however, that any party has been prejudiced by the adoption of the usual practice. We have gone through the evidence and we are of opinion that an inquiry before a magistrate is necessary in the ends of justice.

A question has been raised as to whether or not the order of a Division Bench of this court revoking the sanction for prosecution given by the lower court is a bar to a fresh sanction. We do not think it is inasmuch as the order had only the effect of annulling the order of the lower court passed under Section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It does not preclude this court (as the court which has heard the appeal) from granting sanction as if no sanction had been granted by the lower court. Section 195 gives an appellate court power to [illegible] sanction not merely in supersession of [illegible] order of a court trying an original suit, but also on an application made to itself whether any application was made to the lower court or not. We must consider the previous proceedings with respect to sanction as ineffectual for all purposes except that the opposite party could not be prosecuted under the order for sanction granted by the lower court. Our powers as those of an appellate court hearing an appeal are not at all impaired by the order revoking the sanction. In this view it is unnecessary to discuss the arguments addressed to us as to the reasons given by this court for revoking the sanction granted by the lower court. We are however, of opinion that the order was evidently not based on an examination of the evidence, but on a consideration of the question of the appropriate stage of a civil proceeding for the purposes of a grant of sanction. We, therefore, make the rule absolute and direct that sanction be granted for the prosecution of the opposite party for such of the offences as have been alleged by the petitioner to have been committed at Mozufferpore, i.e., under Sections 193 and 471, I. P. Code, or other cognate sections or such other sections under which the offences proved to have been committed might fall. The formal order of this court will specify in detail the offences.

A PHOTOGRAPHER'S CLAIM.

At the Calcutta Small Cause Court on April 24, Mr. Hari Nath Roy, Fourth Judge, on Friday disposed of the case in which Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, 8, Chowringhee, and Mr. A. Nollar of 1, British India Street, for Rs. 76, being the balance of the price of certain photographs supplied to the defendant in June last. The price of the photographs was Rs. 106, of which the defendant paid Rs. 30. The plaintiff has, in spite of demands, failed to realise the balance Rs. 76, the amount claimed. Eventually the defendant in September returned five photographs with the remark that they were defective and asked for a reduction in the amount of the bill. The defendant stated that the photographs were defective and he therefore returned five of them, worth Rs. 30. This amount he claimed should be deducted from the charge, which was excessive. He was always ready to pay the actual amount due. The firm would not take back the photographs which he returned.

In cross-examination, the defendant admitted having returned three other photographs in June, which were replaced. He had taken due care of them.

The plaintiff, addressing the Court, said that the condition of the photographs did not show this. He handed one to the judge, which was scribbled over on the back, and damaged by ants.

To the Court's question as to why he had kept the photographs so long without raising any objection the defendant made no reply.

The Court asked the plaintiff if he was disposed to give any allowance for defects. The answer was that he saw no reason for doing so.

The suit was decreed for the amount claimed, payable in three instalments.

POLICE COURT.

OLD OFFENDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Shewring charged Saraf Hussen Lalpat Hussen, a Mahomedan, with attempting to commit theft. The evidence showed that early on Sunday morning the accused was attempting to open the lock on the door of a house of one Shankar Balkrishna in Bore Bhat Lane, when a neighbour, who happened to see him, raised an alarm and had him arrested. The accused denied the charge, but admitted four previous convictions against him. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year, inculding two months' solitary confinement.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	7	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	23	21	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	10	7	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	15	46
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	6	12
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	22
Total	*73	63	174
Total plague deaths to date	142,672		
Same date last year	55	53	120

* Includes two imported cases of plague from Pipal.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

April, 26th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	10	54	6
B	102	137	31
C	50	150	41
D	43	52	8
E	71	130	21
F & G	38	12	1
Total to date	314	535	108
Total rats killed			849

QUEEN AND EMPRESS AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

The Queen and the Dowager Empress Marie of Russia went on April 10 to see the Franco-British Exhibition buildings at Shepherd's Bush. Their Majesties were extremely interested. They were taken round by Mr. Imre Kiralfy, who explained matters to them and answered their many questions.

The artistic conception of the whole exhibition was what particularly pleased the Queen. She liked the court of honour very much, and was delighted with the stadium. Altogether her Majesty and the Empress spent an hour and ten minutes at the exhibition.

Some idea of what the exhibition will be like is to be gleaned from the fact that the number of exhibitors is expected to reach a total of between 10,000 and 12,000. The exhibition buildings when completed will, with their contents, be worth a sum of at least £15,000,000.

THE Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam is inviting tenders for lighting Shillong with electricity.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Government Gazette," APRIL 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col D C Pillott, 23rd Cavalry, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two months and four days, combined with furlough for ten months and twenty-six days, with effect from the 1st May or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieut-Col G F A Harris, MD, F R C P, IMS (Bengal), Professor of Materia Medical College, Calcutta, an ex-officio Second Physician to the College Hospital, is granted an extension of furlough for one day in continuation of furlough.

Major B G Seton, IMS, (Bengal), is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, with effect from the 21st April, and is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave out of India on private affairs for three months, the specific period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Lieut-Col A T Bown, IMS, (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, during the absence on leave of Major B G Seton IMS (Bengal), or until further orders.

The services of Captain J S O'Neill, MB, IMS, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment in the Jail Deptt.

Mr W Chevis, ICS, to be a Divisional Judge in the Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr A H S Reid, or until further orders.

Major E W Hore, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, combined with furlough for nine months and two days, with effect from the 5th April.

Mr P B Warburton, a Political Assist of the 2nd class is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd April.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Mushtak Husain, Honorary Secretary to the Trustees, Mahammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction.

Mr C A Bell, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Political Officer in Sikkim, with effect from the 5th April, vice Mr J C White, C I E, on leave or until further orders.

Mr A W Dentith, I C S, Superintendent of the Cooch Behar State, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the Cooch Behar State.

Mr C Latimer, of the Indian Civil Service, an Asst Commissioner in the Punjab, is appointed to be a Political Assist of the 3rd class, and is posted as First Assist to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the 3rd April.

Brevet-Colonel C Hutton-Dawson, Indian Army, is appointed Commandant of the Mewar Bhil Corps, with effect from the 3rd April.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A W Dentith, Indinian Civil Service, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 6th April.

Mr J K Shaw, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, is appointed a temporary Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 24th of Februrry or until further orders.

Captain G H Willis, R E, is appointed substantive pro tempore Deputy Mint Master, with effect from the 19th of March.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE.)

Lieutenant S G V Ellis, Indian Army, Assist Military Accountant 3rd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (p a) for eight months, from the 4th April, the first seventy one days being privilege leave.

The services of Captain J A Longridge, Supply and Transport Corps, are, with effect from the 21st April, replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr G R Clarke, I C S, Postmaster General, 1st grade, a Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, was granted privilege leave for twenty-eight days, with effect from the 18th February.

Mr I G J Hamilton, Deputy Postmaster General, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as a Postmaster General of the 2nd grade, and to hold charge of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, with effect from the 10th February, until further orders.

Mr A R Amman, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, officiated as a Deputy Postmaster General of the 3rd grade, from the 11th to the 19th February 1908.

Mr C Stewart-Wilson, I C S, Director General of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days with furlough out of India for six months in continuation, with effect from the 13th March.

The following promotions are made to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th April, Major Robert Mitchell Betham, Commandant, 102nd King Edward's own Grenadiers.

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenants 24th April, George Beven Davies, 48th Pioneers, George de la Poer Beresford, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's horse), Allan Bonville Hay Webb, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Arthur Patrick Hamilton Cadell, 109th Infantry, Rupert Montague Jacob, 130th Prince of Wales's Own Baluchis, Robert Cecil Christie, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, Annesley Charles Edward St George Gore, 9th Gurkha Rifles, Perceval Boyce, 5th Light Infantry, William Alexander Gardiner, 4th Gurkha Rifles, William Lancelot Miskin, 120th Rajputana Infantry, Richard Young, 62nd Punjabis, Beauchamp Clerk, 82nd Punjabis, Hugh Conder, 112th Infantry, John Redmond Hartwell 4th Gurkha Rifles, Norman Henry Prendergast, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's), Guy Newcome Bignell, 29th Punjabis, Harington Rivers Stranack, 29th Punjabis, Victor Henry Sherwood Smith, 32nd Lancers, Mervyn Doyne Vigors, 9th Hodson's Horse, Frederick Basil Wood Jacomb, 108th Infantry, Bertram Thomas Parnett Merritt, 128th Pioneers, Hugh Maitland Wilson, 24th Punjabis, Charles Herbert Blackburn, 106th Hazara Pioneers, Harold Noel Kebble Bremner, 114th Mahrattas, Kenmure Alick Garth Evans-Gordon, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse, Wynward Meith Brown, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), Arthur Haldane Spencer Wheatley 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, Charles Fitzroy Cahusac, 36th Jacob's Horse, Arthur Cecil Palmer, 94th Russell's Infantry, Thomas Francis Stannard Burridge, 35th Sikhs, Gerald Sartorious, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, Owen Llewellyn Pughe, 72nd Punjabis, Alan Bruce McPherson, 6th Jat Light Infantry, Duncan Patrick Chesney, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, Celadon Charles Southerland Brownlow, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), Harry Victor Yule, 25th Cavalry Frontier Force.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made with effect from the 5th March, to be an Assistant Engineer, Samuel George Donofield.

The services of Commander G A Rose, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for appointments as Port Officer, Burma, vice Commander C W R Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 8th April.

The services of Commander E J C Hordern, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for appointment as Port Officer, Akyab, vice Commander W R Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from 10th April.

RAILWAY BOARD.

L C D Bean, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed officiate M Traffic Superintendent of that Railway with to temporary rank in class I, grade 1.

Mr E Lane, Traffic Inspector, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on the Railway, with effect from the 1st April and until further orders.

A GREAT EDITOR.

The "Life" of Delane.

The "Times" has been much in the public eye—in more senses than one—of late. To-day Mr. John Murray publishes the two volumes in which Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent gives to the world the Life and Letters of his uncle, John Thaddeus Delane. The book is so full of matter that it cannot be reviewed in a hurry, and, following the precedent of the law, we must postpone our "considered judgment" to a later occasion. But there are many little bits of anecdote and out-of-the-way pieces of information with which we need not scruple to deal promptly.

UNDER SECRETARYSHIP OF WAR.

Among the facts known to very few people, for instance, we find the story of Palmerston's offer to Delane, in 1861, of the Under-Secretaryship of War, in succession to Sir B. Hawes, who had just retired. Delane, writing to Mr. Walter, after he had returned a definite refusal, said that the place was one which he thought himself competent to fill, but that he would not leave the paper. "My whole life is bound up with the paper—I must either work for it or not at all." Besides, if he had accepted, he knew that "it would have the look of a job for me and a bribe for the Press." Mr. Dasent dwells on the honourable "alliance" between Palmerston and Delane, which lasted unbroken through ten exceedingly critical years, and Lord Torrington, writing to Delane, after Palmerston's burial in the Abbey, says : "In fact, but for you he would have died almost as unnoticed as I should be, and possibly quite as little regretted. You made the show of last Friday, and carried him in triumph through the last dozen years of his life."

A CONSTANT CONTRIBUTOR.

Delane did not make the "Times." What he did—for it was "made" before his time—was to keep up its reputation for a great number of years in a manner which will ever be memorable in the traditions of journalism. Although not himself a writer of special distinction, his letters prove that he was vigorous and gifted with insight. He was not a writing editor ; but he supervised what other men wrote, and he used to say that there was always something of his, in the way of correction or emendation in practically every article which appeared. Delane kept in his own hands all control of policy—subject, of course, to the proprietorial will of the Walters—and he invariably saw the "Times" to press. Save for his annual holidays, Delane was at Printing House-square every night by ten or eleven o'clock, and remained there until four or five o'clock in the morning. He had a splendid constitution, or he could not have kept going for so long. For his social engagements were quite as much a part of his daily work as his nightly attendance at the office. Delane knew everybody and went everywhere. He had a reputation deservedly of being the best-informed man in London. The omniscience of the "Times" in Delane's day was mainly the result of his wide acquaintanceship. He seems to have been told everything by the people who knew most. He once said to a Colonial statesman that he did not like being told any official secret in confidence, because he was sure to get the information from other sources, and if one person gave it to him in confidence it rather tied his hands.

THE SECRETS OF CABINET-MAKING.

First Lord Aberdeen and afterwards Lord Palmerston made Delane their confidant in practically the whole range of their policy, and, in fact, of the men who governed England for more than a quarter of a century there were few who did not make him the earliest repository of their secrets. Here is a sketch of his position in the exciting hours of a Cabinet crisis : "A bundle of letters, neatly endorsed in Delane's handwriting, 'The Crisis of February 1858,' contains the communications which he received from, amongst others, Robert Lowe, Lord Granville, Abraham Hayward, Charles Greville and last, but by no means least, Benjamin Disraeli. He knew most of the details of the overtures which were on foot in various quarters within a few hours of their inception. Greville and Hayward were never more in their element than at such times. From Downing-street to Pall Mall, and back again, from the Council Office to the Athenæum Club, these self-constituted intermediaries of the Press fitted half a dozen times a day. And all the while Delane sat in Serjeants' Inn, sifting the wheat from the chaff, and feeling the pulse of the crisis as it rose and fell from hour to hour."

KEEPING FAITH.

Mr. Dasent, in another passage, says :—"Whilst other men opened their minds, he measured them. His prevailing demeanour in general society was that of an observant silence. But if he was reticent in public, it must not be inferred that his inclinations were unsociable. Those who were privileged to ride with him in the Row, or to take his arm down St James'-street on a summer afternoon, when the stream of members was setting towards Westminster, found him the most delightful of companions. . . . In the society of such friends as Bernal Osborne, Robert Lowe, 'Billy' Russell, Laurence Oliphant, the second Duke of Wellington, and Lord Torrington. . . . he outshone the most polished wits and the most agreeable reconteurs of his age. Whilst his conversation owed much of its charm to his fund of anecdote, his memory was almost cyclopædic in its accuracy. His own tastes in living were comparatively simple, yet no guest bidden to the round table in Serjeants. Inn, however, much of a gourmet he might be ever carried away any but pleasant memories of the skill of an excellent French cook. He did not smoke, drank very spaingly of wines, and dressed carefully, though he never sacrificed to the graces. Of robust appearance, and a somewhat florid complexion, he resembled in middle life a typical country squire." It is of interest to note that he was one of the very last of the old school to ride down Fleet-street to the Park every morning from his chambers in Serjeants' Inn.

LORD ROSEBERY'S LETTER.

Delane died in 1879, so that he only just touched hands with the generation of statesmen who are now in their prime. Here is a little note, written to his assistant from Ascot in 1870 :

"Please publish in large print a little letter Rosebery has written signed 'Semper Ego Auditor Tantum.' It is a remonstrance against the exclusion of peers under fifty from any share in the debates I won £20 from him, which makes me anxious to oblige him."

A countess wrote to Delane with respect to the effect made on the late Queen by certain tactful comments on a delicate "matter : "The Queen feels that you have been very kind, and really, as no one dares to tell her the truth, it is fortunate you are able to do so and to be listened to also." There are many other references to Queen Victoria, which must be left for future notice.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

Before taking leave, for the moment, of the book, we may note that Delane, who was born at Easthampstead in 1817, became Editor of the "Times" in 1841, at the age of twenty-three. "By Jove John, what do you think has happened ? I am Editor of the "Times"—such was his outburst one morning to the friend with whom he was living in St. James's-square. He had only just joined the staff, and his career at Oxford had not been in any way distinguished. Mr. John Walter—a friend of his father—selected him without hesitation to succeed Thomas Barnes, and he certainly never had reason to regret the choice. Delane remained Editor of the "Times" down to 1878, when, owing to the strain of prolonged overwork, he was obliged to retire and died in the following year. During the first half of his period of control the "Times" stood practically without a serious rival in English journalism. Some curious figures are given in these pages for the year 1852, which will show how absolutely unassailable its position then seemed to be. A return was made for Delane, which indicated that the normal daily issue of the "Times" was then little more than 40,000. The "Morning Advertiser" came next with 7,000. The "Daily News" was 3,500 ; the "Morning Herald," 3,200 ; and the "Morning Post," and the "Morning Chronicle" were each under 3,000. Such figures seem incredibly small in these days of vastly increased circulation, and when, at the death of the Prince Consort, the circulation rose to over 100,000, the fact was regarded as a portent. As Mr. Dasent justly remarks, the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty in 1855 was the primary step towards the revolutionary changes in London journalism, of which Delane saw little more than the beginning.—"Westminster Gazette."

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Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?
Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.
Are we becoming a bald-headed race ?
That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.
Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.
The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.
"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
To TEST DEPT, EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "HARLENE" necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.
Name.....
Address.....
DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
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MAGNESIA

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 27.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Case Sovs	900		
Gold Coins.....	10,501	Jeddah	S & E El Fadal
Rupees	1,100		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [27TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–

Bank of England ... 4 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay..... 8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :–

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is up Rs. 2 lakhs.

Exchange :–

There have been no fluctuations in Exchange to-day and quotations have been steady at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been only a trifling enquiry for remittance, and although private paper is very scarce, Banks will not buy under the above quotation. There has been a considerable fall in Far Eastern rates in consequence of the considerable decline in the price of silver.

We quote :–

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 5/32d.	
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	135 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	181

Government Paper :

The market has been unsettled to-day. In the morning the quotations were 95⅞ for cash and the first settlement and 95 13/16 for the end of May Account. During the morning the bears were endeavouring to force the market down and near quotations touched 95 9/16 for a time, but there was a quick recovery to 95 11/16 at which there are buyers at the close. Calcutta market has supported our local rates, for their quotations have refused to go below 96 1/16 buyers.

We quote :–

Cash	...	...	Rs 95·11
1st Settlement	...	...	„ 95·11
2nd Settlement	...	...	„ 95·13

Bullion :–

On Saturday Bar silver in London fell 3-16 to 24 11-16 for ready and 1-4 to 24 3 4 for delivery in two months forward. Locally the market has been irregular. Early in the day the ready rate was 63 3-4 ex-duty, fell to 63 5-8 but later on recovered to 63 11-16. Forward rates also improved somewhat and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :–

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15 3 0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15 3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	63 11 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63 7 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63 4 0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

There was little or no change in the market on opening this morning, quotations being practically the same as Saturday's closing rates. Business continues dull, as there is scarcely anything doing for export account, and the bazaar remains indifferent. Bengals for May delivery were steadier in the afternoon.

Ready cotton is moving slowly, the demand being limited, but prices are well maintained.

QUOTATIONS :–

	Rs	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	231	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kamptí	209	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	201	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	195	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	195	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	193	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	184	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	190	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	178	„
Good Bagalkot Bijapur ...	196	„
Good Westerns	197	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	224/5	„

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone... ... ... Steady
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :–

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
4·35	4·85	4·85	4·83	4·77
+·02	+·02	+·02	+·01	+·01
S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	
4·72	4·37	4·31	4·34	
+·02	+·02	+·01	+·02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

The market is firmer with a better enquiry and we quote as under :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 9 0 B. T.
May ... ... „ 8 13 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :–

The market ss steady with a small business doing. We quote :–

Brown Cawnpore Ready .. Rs. 9 2 0 B. T.
„ „ May ... „ 9 7 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujarat Ready ... „ 10 1 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :–

The market is quiet with very little doing, but prices are steady as under :–

Bold White ... ... Rs. 54 0 0
Muggy ... ... „ 53 12 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... „ 57 0 0
„ Secunderabad ... „ 55 8 0

Poppyseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0 B. T.
May ... ... „ 10 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
May ... ... „ 31 4 0
Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :–

Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowrasseed :–

Rs. 5 8 0
Tone—Easier.

Groundnuts :–

Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :–

White Delhi, Apr.-May ... Rs. 6 5 0 R. T.
Tone—Firmer.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,390
India	63
Indian Specie Bank	52 1/2

Mills :–

David	372 1/2
Kohinoor	700
Manookji Petit	3,220
Pheonix Mills	100 X. D.

Miscellaneous :–

Badham Pile & Co.	132
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways	
Coy's. Ld. Ordinary ...	154
„ „ Pref. ...	157
Bombay Steam Nav.	267 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,020
Port Canning & Land I Coy....	460

Railways :–

Ahmedabad-Prantej	552 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	4,875 bales.
Wheat	13,281 cwts.
Linseed	7,472 „
Rapeseed	11,657 „
Gingellyseed	1,010 „
Poppyseed	12,463 „
Groundnuts	385 „
Castorseed	2,939 „
Rice	4,923 „
Myrabollams	11,119 „
Cottonseed	9,886 „
Mowrasced	59
Gram	1,275 „
Joowar	1,029 „
Maize	nil „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 25th April, 1908, as compared with the statement of 16th April, 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 16 Rs.	April. 25. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	55,76,199	41,07,613
Public Deposits at Branches	90,99,938	89,19,875
Other Deposits ...	7,45,99,334	7,76,53,722
Post Bills ...	15,48	13,663
Sundries ...	23,67,306	24,78,603
Rs...	11,13,58,070	11,28,73,576
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,29,90,681	1,32,62,240
Other authorised Securities.	18,35,162	17,72,001
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,75,07,484	2,83,28,304
Loans do. do.	2,22,90,703	2,31,28,849
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,22,84,267	2,28,37,208
Dead Stock ...	3,33,316	3,33,396
Stamps ...	4,810	4,749
Bullion ...	6,55,935	5,80,017
Balances with other Banks.	16,47,817	5,87,693
Sundries ...	3,38,778	3,56,297
Cash ...	2,14,69,094	2,16,73,816
	11,13,58,070	11,28,73,576

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st Apr, 1908, as compared with the statement of 14th Apr. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 14. Rs. a. p.	Apr. 21. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	1,57,50,000 0 0	1,57,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	2,19,88,821 6 2	2,88,06,310 10 1
Other Deposits, &c...	194,637,552 3 4	15,76,38,099 5 4
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	8,27,800 3 2	4,30,318 13 7
Sundrie ...	26,43,619 1 8	27,01,601 5 9
Rs .	215847,882 13 4	21,67,66,530 2 9
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities ...	2,29,36,662 0 0	2,47,32,152 0 0
Other authorised Investments	32,48,810 8 0	32,41,925 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	5,15,13,039 8 5	4,89,03,328 8 11
Accounts of Credit on do..	4,26,36,686 9 8	4,26,34,448 7 0
Bills discounted &c ...	3,28,48,961 8 6	3,31,37,808 4 11
Balances with other Banks..	24,43,904 2 10	21,39,967 2 2
Bullions ...	.....	.....
Dead Stock ...	17,66,194 14 8	17,66,922 1 0
Stamps ...	17,072 13 2	16,671 15 2
Sundries ...	2,69,973 4 10	2,32,991 5 0
	157,685,315 6 1	15,67,96,105 4 2
Cash, &c., at Head Office ..	5,81,62,567 7 3	5,99,70,424 14 7
Do. at Branches ..		
Rs..	213847,882 13 4	21,67,66,530 2 9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	3,00,201	Decrease
Do. at Branches ..	8,82,310	Do.
Other Deposits ...	24,20,547	Increase
Post Bills ...	3,77,872	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	17,88,555	Increase
Loans	20,02,711	Decrease
Accounts of Credit ...	74,243	Do.
Mercantile Bills	2,88,847	Increase
Cash at Head Office... ...	8,38,841	Decrease
Do. at Branches... ...	26,46,697	Increase

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1907 and 1908 :—Latest Month.

Presidency	Budget.	Actual	Better than Estimate. Rs	Worse than Estimate. Rs
In April 1908	Rs	Rs		
Bengal	30,70,000	35,61,825	4,91,825	.....
In Mar. 1908				
Bombay	8,00,000	13,71,300	5,71,300	.....
Total ..	....	....	....	.....

Twelve Sales of Bengal Opium and eleven months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency	Budget Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate Rs	Worse than Estimate Rs
To end of Apr. 1908.	Rs	Rs		
Bengal	30,70,000	35,61,825	4,91,825	.....
To end of Mar. 1908	Revised.			
Bombay	90,00,000	93,70,200	3,07,200	.....
Total ..	....	....	....	.....

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 18th April.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 18th April 08...	3,08,119	6,00,288	6,011	9,14,418
G I P Ry Section	72,420	1,59,184	991	2,32,525
I M R system ..	11,830	14,921	35	26,787
A D C Ry ...	.....	476	.....	476
Baran-Kotah Ry ...				
Total...	3,91,869	7,74,739	6,986	11,73,606
Actuals for corresponding week ending 19th April 07...	2,76,045	9,34 670	5,496	16,16,211
G I P R Section...	62,145	2,13,804	928	2,76,877
I M P system...	13,793	11,197	83	25,073
A D C Ry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baran-Kotah Ry...				
Total...	3,51,983	11,59,671	6,507	15,18,161
Increase (G I P R...	+ 32,974	— 2,31,382	+ 515	— 3,01,703
or I M R....	+ 10,275	— 51,625	+ 23	— 44,352
Decrease A D C Ry	— 2,463	+ 3,624	— 17	+ 1,114
Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	+ 476	.....	+ 476

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures up to 14th March 1908.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 7th March, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,519, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 675. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th March, 1908, were Rs. 24,479, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,304.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,387½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	68½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,445
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1¼ „	70 28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	4 „	250
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 670

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,500
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	100
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	100
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 490
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,500
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	40	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	272
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	610
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sasoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	750
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	xd 185
Asgar Veerjee.....	500	500	50	457
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	715
Bombay United.....	250	250	10	xd 485
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,840
Central India	500	500	85	1
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,500
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,010
Coronation Mills,....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent	100	100	5	97½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,500
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David	250	250	20	371½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	325
Fyamji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,410
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	70	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	75	520
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	740
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	135
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	dividend 60	420
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1030
Khatao Maekunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	710
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd. 700
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	500
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1510
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	140	3,235
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2815
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	10
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	640
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	775
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	870
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	870
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	970
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	575
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	4,250
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	177½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,145½
Sun	250	250	25	160
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	1,350
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,240
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	575

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		13
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 157
Supply and Tram ways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	15¼
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	xd 975
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. £50	£50	p. c. 8	£67½
	P. £50	£50	p. c. 8	£87½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 25	435
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	50
John Roberts and Co	100	100	dividend 10	200
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	100	50	p. c. 15½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	55
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 17	460
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 5	31
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 10
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£15	...	dis. 9
	D. 20	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Telephone Company.	25	15	yr. 14	33
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	615

BY THE WAY.

HOME RULE AGAIN.

Nobody is likely to get very much consolation from the extraordinary debate on Home Rule. The Government, we may readily understand, would much rather the occasion for expressing themselves on the matter, or striving how not to express themselves, had not arisen. Mr. Redmond and his colleagues are not satisfied—how is it possible? As for the Opposition, they must have a feeling that all is not for the best in this best of possible worlds when battles just concluded are reopened to no conceivable purpose. It is true that Mr. Redmond carried a resolution, and several Irish speakers had an opportunity for a grumble; true also that Mr. O'Connor had the ineffable joy which every true Irishman seems to have when he gets into hot water with Parliamentary authority. But the motion was amended, after Mr. Asquith had declared the necessity of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, and not until Governmental orators had declared there was no chance of Home Rule being adopted as a principle in the present Parliament. The hearts of Nationalists—except that of Mr. O'Connor—must be bitter. Yet they should not grumble. They have enjoyed a night out in Parliament, and are just as near Home Rule as ever. As for the electorate, while time has been wasted on nonsense, it has been at least made clearer than ever that the Government will coquet, as Liberal Governments are wont to do, with the phantom of Home Rule. Conducted by Mr. Asquith, the flirtation may be a trifle melancholy. It is a flirtation, however; and is accompanied by plain declaration that Ministers are Home Rulers in will if not in intention. This is something for the country to know, and to make sure of.

THE SPEAKER'S SPEECH.

The Speaker has been made a frank confession, which does not, however, surprise us in the least. "I am not a great believer in speeches," he declared at a dinner where he was guest. He was rather, he went on, in the position of Sydney Smith, who, when asked by a gushing young lady if he believed in ghosts, replied "No, my dear young lady: I have seen too many of them." The parallel is a just one. Speeches must be ghosts, and very weird appalling ghosts, to a Speaker. They might also be described as the skeletons in his cupboard, which in the dreary, depressing hours around midnight walk abroad and dance hideously on the floor of the House of Commons. A Speaker who believed in speeches would indeed be entitled to the fame attaching to a superman. It is as impossible to expect that he should believe in them as to drag smiling agreement from a victim of the rack on the subject of the machine's power of giving pleasure. Hearing what the Speaker does hear, imprisoned in a chair, and compelled to listen to worse than the wild curate of the wit's conception, no man could by any stretch of faith believe, in speeches. We marvel the Speaker can be persuaded to make a speech at all after the instruction he receives night after night.

WILD LIFE IN LONDON.

The sum of £5 per annum as rent for three acres of Regent's Park does not sound an extravagant payment. The three acres are to be added to the Zoological Gardens, and as Mr. Harcourt informed Parliament that in the new allotment there will always be a free show of animals the man in the parks will rather rejoice. This makes the area of the Gardens something over twenty acres, probably the largest, as it is certainly the finest, exhibition of its character in the world. Years ago, when zoology was still regarded as the hobby of harmless eccentrics, the Garden—for it had then no terminal "s"—was in danger of having to be transferred. More land was wanted, which the Crown was at the time unwilling to lease, so there was a proposal that the society should find fresh pasturage. Where they would go nobody pretended to state. Happily, the difficulty was compromised. The society surrendered one slice of land, exchanged another for a third, and got the permanent use of a ten-acre lot which previously had been leased to them only from year to year. Now they have 3,000 animals on the spot, of which the choicest collection is said by experts to be the antelopes.

LAND PLANNING.

There are some things in regard to land transfer which not even Mr. Burn's proposals can cover. A well-known baronet decided, some little time ago, to buy up a tiny piece which adjoined his estate but had previously remained in other hands. The land was worth certainly not more than fifty pounds, but the owner of the estate could not afford to let it pass lest his place should be ruined by the erection of, say, a workman's cottage adjoining the entrance to park. An unscrupulous dealer, who buys anything from rags and bones to house property, knew that the land must go with the baronet's estate, so he turned up to bid in opposition. It was of no earthly use to him, but it was rather a good thing to beard the most respected man in the neighbourhood. That patch of land, dear at fifty pounds, was forced up to £600, and that was the price which the baronet had to pay for the right to prevent an impudent higgler from taking it from him.

A FASCINATING SPECULATION.

There may be something yet to unlearn, some fallacy still to be exposed before scientific research may march unimpeded. We make history so rapidly that few people remember how recent was the destruction of the belief in spontaneous generation. From the time of Harvey on to Pasteur every savant believed devoutly in it. Pasteur, ridiculed by his tutors, was the man finally to demonstrate that there is no such thing. The immediate result of that discovery was antiseptic surgery. It suggested a wonderful speculation to the mind of Lord Kelvin. Life proceeds from life and from nothing but life, he said. Whence, then came life upon the earth? He believed that the first germs of life were brought to this world by fragments of matter detached from other worlds, in which life had previously existed. There must, he thought, be countless seed-bearing meteors moving about through space, and some of them may have reached our planet. The hypothesis that life originated on this earth through moss grown fragments from the ruins of another world might seem wild and visionary, he admitted; all that he would maintain was that it is not unscientific. After which there is Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace to be consulted.

FORDWYCH'S DUCKING-STOOL.

The pretty Kentish village of Fordwych, near Canterbury, is in danger of losing its "ducking-stool," for which a large price has been offered by a Transatlantic millionaire. This is one of the very few remaining examples left in England of the instrument formerly designed for the reformation of scolding or otherwise unsatisfactory wives. This distinction, of course, it shared with the now similarly rare "Scold's Bridle." It is said, by the way, that the ducking-stool at Fordwych was even used in the punishment of so-called witches, after the barbarous fashion of those times.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

For the moment the battleship "Dreadnought" is on an independent cruise to enable Vice-Admiral Sir Francis C. B. Bridgeman to inspect the component parts of his extensive command. To-day the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet is engaged in exercising the ships of the Devonport Division in the Channel, and on the completion of these exercises Admiral Bridgeman will spend a couple of days at the Western port, during which, it is understood he will look at the "special service vessels" which are maintained in commission with reduced nucleus crews, and also at the destroyer attached to the Devonport Division. A similar course of procedure will be followed next week in connection with the Portsmouth Division of the Home Fleet, so that during the time the "Dreadnought" has been away from the Nore Admiral Bridgeman will have exercised and inspected practically the whole of the ships under his supreme command.

PROSPECTIVE PROMOTIONS.

Now that the new Commanders-in-Chief at Portsmouth and Devonport have entered upon their duties, and the post of Admiral-Superintendent at Devonport Dockyard has changed hands, the next flag appointment which in ordinary circumstances will become vacant is that of the senior officer's on the coast of Ireland. This position will shortly have to be relinquished by Rear-Admiral G. F. King-Hall, C. V., O. on promotion. This officer is now third on the list of his rank, but a fillip is expected to be given to advancement almost immediately by the voluntary retirement of two senior flag officers and the operation of the non-employment regulation. These transfers to the retired list will also promote the last two captains of the 1898 batch—Captains Hugh P. Williams and C. E. Kingsmill—thus bringing Captain C. H. Coke, of Sheerness Gunnery School, to the top of the list, with Captain C. L. Ottley, M. V.O., Secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee, and Captain R. H. Sampson, Commodore Second Class, in charge at Hong Kong, next in the order of seniority. It is unlikely that Captain Ottley will be promoted when his turn comes, as his devotion to intelligence work and his service as an attache have not enabled him to put in the necessary command time afloat to qualify for flag rank. Captain Ottley has so recently taken over the Secretaryship of the Imperial Defence Committee at to suggest that he has no desire to resume sea service, but on the contrary, to continue the kind of work for which he has shown a special aptitude. In the circumstances, Commodore Stokes is apparently one place nearer the flag list than appears according to the Navy List.

A VENERABLE POLAR RELIC.

It will be an interesting old relic of bygone peril, endurance, and courage that may presently come sailing back to these islands, if, as is expected, H. M. S. "Investigator" is rescued from the Arctic ice at an early date. For over fiftyfive years this old man-of-war has laid frozen in an icepack at Mercy Bay, Behring Island, where Sir Robert M'Clure, then Captain M'Clure, left his ship in 1854. It is strong testimony to the way our old wooden walls were built in those days that the hull, instruments, and fittings in the old warship are almost as sound to-day as when her crew abandoned her after three years of adventurous toil and hardship in the Polar region. Her consort, when she set sail from these shores in 1850, H. M. S. "Enterprise," under Com. Collinson, and their mission was to search for the missing Franklin expedition. M'Clure discovered a second north-west passage, and named it the Prince of Wales Straits, which join the Atlantic and the Pacific. The expedition also discover Barings Land and Prince Albert Land, and traversed the Polar Sea from Behring Straits to Behring Island. Last summer and the present winter have been so mild at Behring Island that the famous old "Investigator" has been liberated from the clutches of the ice that has held her fast for over half a century, and whalers are standing by the ship hoping to tow her back to British Columbia and civilisation.

IN FAVOUR OF PETTY OFFICERS.

"My Lords" have recently made a concession in favour of the chief petty officers and petty officers in stationary depot ships and shore establishments in regard to victualling, which is very pleasing to those concerned. The senior petty officers, who board together in large messes at these naval establishment, are for the most part married men, who take as many meals as possible at their own home, and consequently do not require even the sixpenny ration during the working days of the week, which has hitherto been compulsory. This compulsion has, in fact, led to considerable waste, as the food issued was neither consumed nor could much of it be taken home by the men. To avoid this waste and give the petty officers greater privileges in future, they will be allowed the option of either taking the money allowance, payable now in respect to Sundays (in addition to spirit or grog money in lieu) for every day in the week, or of receiving it on two days of the week, and the standard ration and messing allowance of 4d. per diem on the remaining days. But they will only be able to change the arrangement from quarter to quarter to avoid confusion in the accounts. Such an arrangement, however, should be sufficiently elastic for all purposes, as the petty officers will be able to adopt the method that is likely to suit them best for any particular quarter, and they should be considerable monetary gainers also.

THE ANNUAL ARMY REPORT.

It is a very great pity that the General Annual Report on the Army cannot be published until six months after the year with which it deals has closed. We suppose it is impossible to expedite the work, but much of the value of the return is lost by the delay. The report just published deals with statistics up to September 30 last, and if a document containing no surprises, giving few facts either to welcome or regret. The men who joined the Regular Army were 34,916, being a decrease of 1,494, but this falling off is explained by the restriction of cavalry recruiting, the disbanding of battalions, and other circumstances. The Militia recruited 28,375, being a falling off of 157. Men

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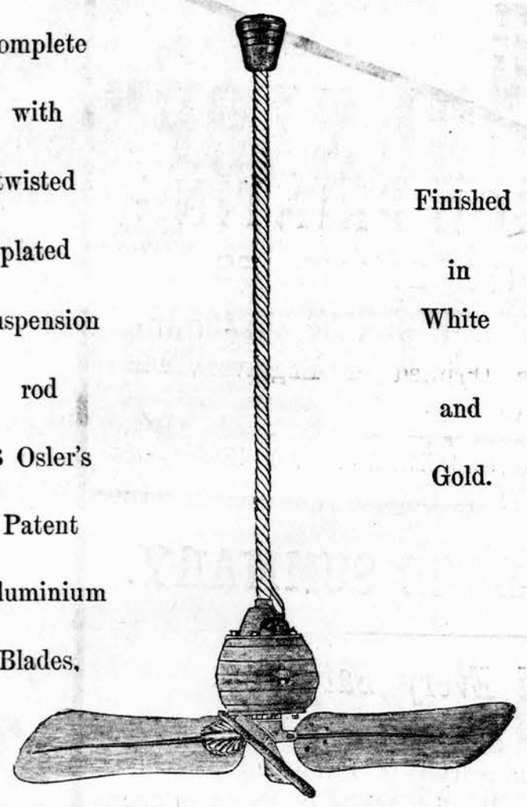

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(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

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English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements			Rs. 85	Rs. 63
Do.	do	Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	128
Do.	do	Timepiece, 14-in. dial	115	82
Do.	do	Clock do.	165	1?2
Do.	do	Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do.	do	Clock do.	280	224
Do.	do	Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do.	do	Clock do.	375	300
Do.	do	Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do.	do	Clock do.	485	388

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We guarantee all the above Timekeepers as the best that can possibly be made.

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Do.	do.	Clock (strikers)	„ 95	„ 76
Do.	do.	Timepiece, pendulum movement	„ 65	„ 52
Do.	do.	Clock do.	„ 75	„ 60

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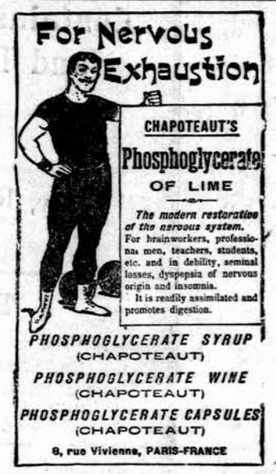
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